VOL. XXX.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

Early Shearing and no Washing.

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MPANY. , Augusta. Rice, Augusta, tel P. Shaw, Portland, F. Shepley, Portland. i. Roberts, Bangor.

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RMER. MORNING

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practice to both man and beast. Now what shall be done to remedy the evil? the fields look green at a distance.

ing may be far away, rendering it injurious to

given by others in different sections of the Union.

the following which refers more particularly to

"Much has been said about preparing our wool

for market, more particularly in relation to sheep washing. Throughout the more extensive wool-

growing districts, the question has been agitated,

It appears to me that the manufacturer would

be the gainer to purchase his stock of wool un-washed, as the system of brook washing is so un-equal. One lot of wool may be washed very

the third lot is very much damaged by being washed in a muddy pool. The same slovenly manner is followed by shearing and rolling up the

this subject :

We can easily answer. Either let the manufacturer pay enough more for well washed wool to make it a paying business to wash the sheep, or discontinue the practice altogether.

Herkimer County Cheese.

Herkimer County in N. Y., has long been celebrated for its dairy productions, and for cheese especially, of which large quantities are annual-We have called the attention of the wool growers of Maine to the subject of early shearing of ly sent to Great Britain, in addition to that contheir sheep, and also to the matter of discontinu- sumed in our own country. According to a ing the practice of washing sheep as heretofore. table in a late number of the Farmers' Magazine, We are glad to find our ideas and opinions cor- (Eng.,) there was exported from this country to roborated by so able and experienced a wool grow- Great Britain and Ireland from September 1859, er as Mr. Campbell of Vermont. They were ad- to September 1860, 7,542 tons of cheese; the dressed to the editor of the Ohio Farmer. The average price paid for it in this country, being theory advanced is as appropriate to the Maine nearly ten cents per pound. flock masters as to those of Vermont and Ohio.

Herkimer is one of the interior counties of the "If you will pay me a visit during the first State, and is divided by the Mohawk river. The "If you will pay me a visit during the first week in May, you may expect to find me shearing the Spanish Merinoes. I still believe that early shearing is for the good of the sheep, and if it were not for some prejudice existing against early shearing, I think my fleeces would all be taken off previous to, or by the first of May. Many a man has been victimized by 'sheep pedlars,' with early-shorn sheep, and those that have been 'stubbed;' so that, if you tell a man that your sheep were shorn in April, he is afraid there is something wrong. But, if you can frankly say

its fleece at once.

Any person that has never sheared early would and more pounds.

be surprised to see how little the sheep mind it, to have its fleece taken off before the weather gets mer County," has suggested the above remarks.

to wash; their fathers and grandfathers washed their sheep, and if there had been any better cheese.

way, they would have discovered it. Another reason is that a large class of wool-growers be-lieve that it is cruel and barbarous to shear be-fore hot weather comes on, and it is hard to make them believe that sheep suffer more with heat, in milking into the tub or vat where the cheese is wearing their fleeces, than from cold if taken off. wearing their fleeces, than from cold if taken off.

The principal reason, however, I believe, arises from the injudicions manner which the manufacturer adopts in buying wool. It is a notorious fact that wool-buyers have always paid a large premium on heavy, dirty wool, if they can only be assured that it has been washed, or pretended to have been washed. Perhaps manufacturers believe all wool-growers are so stupid that they will wash their wool clean, when they pay about the same price for heavy. dirty wool, as for that will wash their wool clean, when they pay about the same price for heavy, dirty wool, as for that which is put up in the best order. If we judge from the manner in which they have always bought wool, we have reason to believe that they for it is a well ascertained fact that milk is injured by being kept at too low a temperature, and it;) but let me say to you, Mr. Manufacturer or Wool-buyer, that we are not all so foolish as you included in the cream be used in the same price for the same proper temperature to secure will not proper temperature to secure the desired object; it should not be kept too cool, because cold, like heat may be in excess; for it is a well ascertained fact that milk is injured by being kept at too low a temperature, and will not produce so large a quantity of cheese.

Again, it is desirable that all the cream be used in wools up in good order, when you will, year after that which is put up in the best condition. This you have done, and, no doubt, you will continue in the milk, and therefore cannot all be worked you have done, and, no doubt, you will continue
to pay a better price for heavy, or badly washed
wool, than for that which is well washed; and I
can assure you that you will get plenty of wool
washed after the modern style, as there is but
little work in it. Formerly one man would throw
in for four or five to wash; but now it takes two
men to throw in as fast as one can wash. As
long as manufacturers will pay for wool that has
been thrown in the water, and only just wet, the been thrown in the water, and only just wet, the price of good, clean wool, I think farmers will at the sides or on a rule, so that the number of

wash their sheep; but as soon as they make proper discrimination, I trust, washing sheep will be done away.

Geo. Campbell.

West Minister, April 24, 1862."

at the sides of on a rule, so that the number of at the sides of on a rule, so that the number of a rule, so that the sides of on a rule, so that the sides of one ru West Minister, April 24, 1862." to day, and he has some basis for determining the In addition to the above, we find similar advice quantity of rennet and salt to be used for each cheese. The whole of the milk should be heated together, at once and alike. The practice of Mr. H. Hemenway, of Whitewater, Wisconsin, heating the milk to a high temperature for the in some remarks on sheep husbandry and wool prospects gives us some very good advice on this niet nor economical; an apparatus, therefore, subject. We abridge from his communication for heating all the milk alike, it will be seen is important.

Fodder Corn.

Almost every one sows or plants a little patch of fodder corn to be cut green, with which to and many have entered into combinations, and passed resolutions to dispense with the practice of washing sheep. But almost all combinations seem to fail; the manufacturers seem to exert a controlling information and passed resolutions to dispense with the practice of washing sheep. But almost all combinations seem to fail; the manufacturers seem to exert a controlling influence by adopting the one-third and using it as a winter forage. The difficulty of curing or drying it has deterred many.

We had a little talk with Mr. Foster of Augusta, on this subject, who raised an acre or two of it for this purpose last year, and who was so clean, and done up in a clean and merchantable style, while a second lot may be half done, and getting ready to do likewise this season. By planting early he got the growth large enough to have it cut early, say by the last of August, or deeces on a dirty barn floor, or on a dirty spot of first of September, while there is good length of days and warm sun to dry it. He let it lie after Such lots of wool are sold generally within one or two cents, and many times as high as the very clean lot first mentioned. It is all sold under the bundles and stocked it up, about ten bundles in thead of washed wool, making an average lot of the whole. The former aids in selling the latwas dry enough to house. He says he thus ob-The practice of washing sheep, he says (and any other way. He uses the Southern or Horsetains more fodder from an acre than he can in every one who has ever had any sheep to wash tooth corn, and plants it in drills, about two feet will subscribe to the truth of it), is attended with and a half apart, the drills being well manured.

many difficulties. A convenient place for wash- It took about four bushels of seed to the acre. drive a flock of sheep. Then again, it frequently happens to be a rainy time after washing, and ing season on the Kennebec, our friend Dill of the length of time before the sheep become dry Phillips, writes us that he sowed one field of brings on disease among them. Many more in- wheat the 20th of April. It is now, (May 12th) juries arise, and, on the whole, is a laborious up and looking first rate. Others in that town

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

light upon the origin of the "old red stock of New England," I now present them. Sir Fordinand Gorges, a native of Somersetshire in England, and Governor of Plymouth, a seaport in nand Gorges, a native of land, and Governor of Plymouth, a seaport in Devonshire, with the council of Plymouth, had complete jurisdiction over New England, as early as 1606. It appears, (from Williamson.) that the "first enterprise projected by the Plymouth Colony was matured." In 1609 Gorges sent over "Richard Vines and some others of his servants, in whom he had the most confidence; and this was the course he pursued for several years."

A Look into my Cabinet. I have in my cabinent specimens of many of our native insects, some of the principal ones of which I intend to give a description of as opportunity may allow. My limited space has not allowed me to have them regularly classified, and they are only placed under their separate orders. The order Lepidoptera is the first given from the reason of its containing a large number, but principally from the size

tively denominated 'the council established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon for planting, ruling and governing of New England in America.' (Folsom's disc, Me. Hist. coll., p. 40 and Hubbard's Hist. of N. F. 80 217 Hubbard's Hist. of N. E., 80, 217.

stubbed; so that, if you tell a man that your sheep were shorn in April, he is afraid there is something wrong. But, if you can frankly say that your sheep were shorn in May, there are no fears of any deception.

As soon as the weather gets warm enough for vegetation to begin to put forth, the fleece becomes a burden to the animal; and if one has suitable stables, to protect them in stormy or windy weather, the sheep should be relieved from its fleece at once.

Any person that has never sheared early would.

The manufacture of cheese has been the leading agricultural pursuit in the county for more than thirty years, during which time great improvements have been made, not only in the manufacture of cheese, but in everything else connected with the dairy; the quantity of cheese made annually per cow having been increased from 300 pounds to 500, 600 and often up to 700 and more pounds.

Substituted between the 40th and 48th degrees of northern latitude in breadth; and in pagricultural pursuit in the county for more than thirty years, during which time great improvements have been made, not only in the manufacture, and the North line of Maine, southerly, to a parallel of latitude, more than a degree below Long Island, or the mouth of the Iludson." (Williamson's Hist. of Me., vol. 1, p. 221.) In 1622, "Gorges and Mason united with several merchants of Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, Shrewsbury and Dorchester, in an association, self termed 'the company of Laconia: Specimen 18t. (Vanessa Antiopa.) Antiopa united with several merchants of Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, Shrewsbury and Dorchester, in an association, self termed 'the company of Laconia; being thus able to give a new impulse to the fur trade and fisheries, to discovery and settlement.

Specimen 1st. (Vanessa Antiopa.) Antiopa Butterfly. The enclosed name is the Latin term. Most every one has seen this butterfly, as it is being thus able to give a new impulse to state that trade and fisheries, to discovery and settlement. A great number of ships was sent, during the season, from the west of England, to take fish in season, from the west of England, to take fish in the season, from the west of England, the season is the season of t

bard, Belknap, Barber and Willis, that a large proportion of the early colonists of New England which caused it to swell and gave a smarting engage. But as our time and space is limited. were directly from Devonshire. All the leading men from the district of Maine, Vynes, Munjoy, Milton, Cleeves, Tucker, Martin, Mackworth, and many others who wight he many others who will be a many of the will be a many of t many others who might be named were Devonbred. They came with their household goods, and their families, and when they had provided for their support, it could hardly be questioned, even in the absence of the special and direct his-torical mention of the facts which exist, that they would send out for that neat stock to which they had been accustomed, whose combination of extraordinary good qualities they, their fath-ers and their father's fathers, beyond the reach of history, had proved to be always uniformly good, which would, by these old associations, give them still another connection, does to recogive them still another connection, dear to memory, with their ancient home. Were it possible for a man, accustomed to the constant, sure and reliable Devon, to substitute for it, and be conreliable Devon, to substitute for it, and be content with, another race or breed, at home, the exile's longing for the familiar forms of child-hood, youth and manhood must have created in these men's minds, a paramount desire for the these men's minds, a paramount desire for the beautiful cattle of the Quantoc hills. And so we find it recorded in Gov. Winthrop's journal that the natural emotion prevailed and that they

(Page 69.) June 27, 1631. The White Angel, "a small ship of Bristol, brought cows, goats and hogs." July 14. "The ship Friendship set sail again from Barnstaple, about the middle of May, and lands here eight heifers, one calf and five sheep."

five sheep."
(Page 94.) June 5, 1632. "The Charles of and twelve kine, who sat down at Dorchester."
(Page 178.) Nov. 13, 1634. "The Regard, a ship of Barnstaple, of about two hundred tons, arrived with twenty passengers and many cattle."
(Page 254.) Jan. 10, 1636. "About four-

n days since, a ship called the George of Bristol, laden with cattle and passengers '?'
(Page 234.) 1636. "A ship of Barnstaple arrived here with eighty heifers," and "another Specimen 5th. (Papilio Asterias.) Asterias a fortnight after, with some cattle and passengers, but she had delivered most of her cattle and passengers at Pascataquack for Sir Ferdinando Gor-

ing: "There arrived a fishing vessel at Pascataqua, about the 15th of the present month, (April, 1633,) wherein is one Richard Foxwell, who hath formerly lived in this country—he bringeth nuse that there are tow (2) shipes makeing ready at Barnstaple, whoe are to bring passengers and catell for to plant in the Bay."

For the Maine Farmer. Shearing Sheep in April.

tains more fodder from an acre than he can in any other way. He uses the Southern or Horsetoth corn, and plants it in drills, about two feet and a half apart, the drills being well manured. It took about four bushels of seed to the acre.

It took about four bushels of seed to the acre.

If You requested me to state some facts relative to sheep shearing in the month of April. We think we have taken some pains in improving our breed of sheep, selecting the right kind for this cold region, and if they are fed well, the wool grows to such a length that the poor animals think it no loss to get rid of their burthen in the month of April. I have adopted the system of early shearing for the last ten or twelve years, resulting in all the advantages I have enumerated. I never farmer had some kind of covering for his sheep to take shelter under during cold and stormy weather. Mine have never been protected by a very warm stable or shed; the main sowed the same day. The wheat is so large that the fields look green at a distance.

MR. Editor: —In your issue of the 24th ult., you requested me to state some facts relative to sheep shearing in the month of April. We think we have sepathen. We think we have taken some pains in improving our breed of sheep, selecting the right kind for this cold region, and if they are fed well, the wool grows to such a length that the poor animals think it no loss to get rid of their burthen in the month of April. I have adopted the system of early shearing in a pale green color, and lives exclusively on grasses, working principally by night. This was taken in August on the blossom of the wheat the 20th of April. It is now, (May 12th) up and looking first rate. Others in that town sowed the same day. The wheat is so large that the fields look green at a distance.

MR. Editor in the month of April. We think the month of April. We think when the last of September.

Specimen 6th. (Hiparchia Alope.) Alope the terfly. This expands on the lost of the right kind for this cold region, and if they are f MR. EDITOR :- In your issue of the 24th ult.,

thing is to have them kept dry and well littered. Sheep require pure air, and do not want to be kept too closely confined; and ought not to be For the Maine Farmer.

"The Old Red Stock of New England"---No. 2.

I commenced with the intention of merely offering you some historical facts gathered together rather hastily in 1855, which I think throw a light, went the origin of the thold red stock of the transfer of the total red stock of the transfer of the tr

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1862.

Sheffield, N. B., April 29 1862.

Practical Entomology---No. 3.

(Williamson, p. 206.)

Nov. 3, 1620, a new charter was granted by the king. "Its corporate members consisted of forty knights and gentlemen, who were collective to the collection of the containing a large number, but principally from the size and peculiar marking of its specimens. The moths and butterflies are the most beautiful and brilliantly marked and colored beings of the inbrilliantly marked and colored beings of the in-sect world, and the butterflies, from their nature, lars are the worst insect enemy the farmer has to contend with. Next, as regards number and form, comes the order Coleoptera, in which are Hubbard's Hist. of N. E., 80, 217.

"The extensive country now granted in fee simple, was situated between the 40th and 48th or worms of this order are also very destructive.

An prima fash has neer sheared early would be a how the state step to have its face to have vicinity, and directly from the region of Devon some caterpillars these spines or thorns are poison-It may be gathered, from Williamson, Hub- ous. I remember when a boy, of getting some of them, from a red colored one, in my mouth

Specimen 2d. (Vanessa Interrogationis.) Semi-colon Butterfly. This specimen is a little over two inches across the wings. The wings are of a tawny orange, with brown and black spots, under side of the wings marbled, and with a mark of a semicolon in the middle of the hinder pair. It was captured in August. There are two broods in a year. Some individuals must live in the perfect state through the winter, as I saw a butterfly on the 16th of April, this year, when there was hardly a spot for it to alight on but what was covered with from one to two feet of snow. The caterpillar is a mixed yellow and brown with red head, and spined. They live on the clm and lime, but it is particularly on the hop vine that we shall notice its depredations, as it very often en-tirely strips the vines. They change to a pupa

lection, and in fact it is the largest species in New England. It is sometimes found five inches across the wings—this one is about four inches. The that the natural emotion prevailed and that they possessed themselves once more of their home-bred stock.

The following extracts from the first volume of Gov. Winthrop's journal, (edition of 1853.) furnishes the most convincing proof that the importations of cattle from Devonshire must have formed, by far, the largeet proportion of the cattle which first grazed upon the earllest clearings of New England:

Page 69 Name 27 1631 The White Applies one is about four inches. The prevailing color of the wings is yellow, with a broad black margin filled with yellow spofs, and they are crossed by black bands; the hind wings are tailed and have an orange red spot near the blossoms of the lilac, the honey of which they seem to be very fond of, and on which they may be found any sunshiny day. They are common here, and may be easily captured while sipping the nectar from the blossoms. The caterpillar is the nectar from the blossoms. The caterpillar

sail again from Barnstaple, about the middle of May, and lands here eight heifers, one calf and five sheep."

(Page 94.) June 5, 1632. "The Charles of Barnstaple, with eight cows and six mares—the Charles sailed from Barnstaple April 10."

(Page 125.) July 24, 1633. "A ship arrived from Weymouth with about eighty passengers, and twelve kine, who sat down at Dorchester."

(Page 178.) Nov. 13, 1634. "The Regard, a Page 178.) Nov. 13, 1634. "The Regard, a probably brought from Europe with that plant." probably brought from Europe with that plant It lays its eggs in May, one on each leaf. The young caterpillars are black; when full grown they are about one and a half inches long, brown color, dotted with white, black head and row of

captured in September.

Specimen 5th. (Papilio Asterias.) Asterias
Butterfly. This is, I think, one of our most
splendidly marked butterflies. This one is about
three inches across the wings. Its body is black, sengers at Pascataquack for Sir Ferdinando Gorges, his plantation at Agamenticus."

Gorges, in his narrative published with the Trans. of Maine Historical Society, (Vol. 2, p. 49.) mentions his sending out "some cattle with other servants" in 1629 or 30. From the same collections, (Vol. 3, p. 21.) I extract the following: "There arrived a fishing vessel at Pascataqua, about the 15th of the present month, (April, 1633,) wherein is one Richard Foxwell, who hath formerly lived in this country—be bringeth nase.

and seeds of which they feed. They are about an inch and a half long, when full grown, of a delicate green color, and on each segment of the body is a band consisting of black and yellow spots alternately. This specimen was taken in July, and the full grown caterpillar may be found the last of Sentember.

Muck as a Manure-No. 2.

In an article published in the Farmer of Feb- Usefulness of Charcoal in Agriculture. Than a street pulment in the Farmer of February 27th, I spoke of the value of muck as a fertilizer for the farm. I now propose to speak of some of the methods of preparing it for use. It should be dug from the bed during the dry weather of summer, and thrown up in heaps, or carted to the upland, where it can be got at with a cart at any time when it may be convenient to haul it. If left in heaps by the side of where it is dug, it should lie till winter, and then be hauled on a sled and deposited near the barn till wanted for use. If your muck does not lie near your buildings, but has to be hauled some ways, this will be found the cheapest way. There is more time in the winter that can be given to it without neglecting other work, and labor is much cheaper. While the frost is out of the ground pary 27th, I spoke of the value of muck as a

behind the cattle in the linter. The cattle should stand on short planks with a trench behind them two or four inches deep and two feet wide. Behind this the planks should be raised to furnish a clean dry walk. The short planks should be just long enough for the cattle to stand on with case; then their droppings will fall into the trench. The largest cows require planks four feet nine inches long: the smaller cows four feet six inches. Large oxen five and one-half feet. The cattle should be tied up during the night all summer. Having the muck left in a large pile near the barn, it can easily be transferred to the linter by means of a wheelbarrow and deposited in the trench behind the cattle. From one-half to one bushel a day should be used to cach ani-

it to reduce it to the right temperature. In a short time it will become thoroughly decomposed nothing equal to it, for potatoes.

Greene, May 6, 1862.

For the Maine Farmer. A Word to Manufacturers.

MR. EDITOR :- I have thought that through the medium of your paper, or the personal knowledge that you have of persons in your part of the country, that I would ask for some inforof the country, that I would ask for some information respecting a suitable person to engage in an enterprise, which I think offers a favorable prospect. We have not in this county, nor in the Province, that I am aware of, a single establishment for the manufacture of any agricultural implements—such as rakes, forks, scythes, snaths, the plant. Every cook knows, or ought to know, that the washing of cabbage, lettuce, spinach, &c., in salt water, before cooking or preparing for the table, is sure to expel every species of insect which so frequently seek a habitation or a shelter in these vegetables.—M. E. M. in Dollar Newspaper. &c., &c. They are all imported from the States, and will now be subject to a duty of nearly 20 abundance of water half the season, for a single up and down saw, and other small machinery that would be required. I now drive with it three run of stones, which however, are not kept in constant operation. The district is well uriant growth of the plants gives goodly promise

and assist in that way. My plan or suggestion would be to commence in a small way and increase with the demand which would make it safe. I think a large part of the stock now imported would in time be furnished here, for the reason for the trade, that the duties would be a backgroup.

All wedges, as dandered, but and the constantly make their appearance, should be cut out at once, as, if left until they are large, they are only unsightly but when removed leave a bad spot in the lawn.

—G. B. H. in Country Gentleman. first stated-that the duties would be a handsome

profit. I am yours, &c., W. T. BAIRD. Woodstock, N. B., May 5, 1862.

Ashes &c. on Corn.

We have been in the practice, for some years

past, of applying a mixture of ashes and plaster to each hill of corn immediately after planting it. Take eight bushels of ashes and two bushels of laster, and mix them together. This will sufice for an acre.

Now place a handful of this mixture on each

hill as soon as an acre has been planted and covered. The print of the hoe will show where the ered. The print of the hoe will show where the corn is covered. By dropping the ashes and plaster at this time you will save one half the labor compared with waiting till after the corn is up. You will keep the worms at a distance and start the corn earlier. And as weeds are not ready to start up through ashes, you will find the labor of hoeing much less than where weeds are found in the hills.—Ploughman.

Buckwhees will smother an other vegetation, and come near killing all foul weeds; and buckwheat will grow in poor soils."

Patented Plows.

1000 patents for improvements in plows have been granted since the foundation of the government, and two-thirds of these have been issued since the year 1847.

For the Maine Farmer. | Agricultural Miscellany. Lints for the Kousehold.

cheaper. While the frost is out of the ground soda, lime, and some phosphorus. Besides the soda, lime, and some phosphorus. Besides the effect of charcoal and ashes, we have also that of "torrified" or baked earth which is often of considerable importance. Every experienced florist will tell us of the fine effect produced by it, when certain places, applied in a raw state without any preparation whatever, has produced abundant crops; still, I think it not advisable to do so, unless it has been found by experiments conducted on a small scale, that it is profitable.

Though there may be continued as the state without spread in coarse lumps on the surface of his pot soil. Who has not observed how charcoal dust gives the grass of lawns a dark, rich luster? An acquaintance of ours who frequently burns coal ducted on a small scale, that it is profitable. Though there may be certain deposits of muck which will have a good effect applied in a raw state, yet far the greater portion would have but little influence over the present crop. It needs preparation. It should be made into a manure and then applied to the land.

One method of preparing it which will give a large heap of manure of rich quality, is to use it behind the cattle in the linter. The cattle should stand on short planks with a trench behind them.

before it is carted to the field. If the muck indicated a plant, if the solution be of the strength before it is carted to the neighborhood indicated. All the cappage tribe are maggets should be somewhat dry when the compost is attacked and fatally injured by minute maggets made, it should be watered, and it it is found to be heating too much, water should be poured on the heating too much, water should be poured on the heating too much, water should be poured on the heating too much, water should be poured on the heating too much, water should be poured on the heating too much, water should be poured on the heating too much, water should be somewhat dry when the compost is attacked and fatally injured by minute maggets resembling, very nearly the maggets in cheese, and which are doubtless the larve of some fly. attacked and fatally injured by minute maggots There is another enemy also, by which they are short time it will become thoroughly decomposed and perfectly fine. Horse manure managed in this way is one of the most valuable manures a farmer has. The quantity is doubled by composting; and the quality is improved nearly as much as the quantity is increased. It is an eximple the product of the production of the p nauch as the quantity is increased. It is an exist the application be repeated frequently, say once cellent manure for any kind of a crop. There is in two or three days, it will effectually nothing equal to it, for potatoes. Z. A. G. drive them off. The water should not be allowed to come in contact with the foliage in this instance, but should be applied to the soil close by the stalks, but without coming in actual contact with them. To destroy the first-named insect it may be applied in a state sufficiently diluted to admit of a perfect ablution of every part of the foliage; but, as we said before, care must be taken not to make it too strong, or it will destroy

per cent. The taxes now to be added on the raw material in consequence of the rebellion, must add materially to the cost of all your manufactures. To avoid this, many of your people are looking in this direction, and to Canada, for suit-do. June is the great month for flowers with able locations to carry on their business. I have every reason to think that a business of this bloom in that month, yet the great majority of every reason to think that a business of this bloom in that month, yet the great majority of kind—the manufacture of all the small wooden articles now imported here—properly conducted, would afford a good return. I have a power about month of May we have tulips and hyacinths in five miles above this place on the opposite side of the river, a water wheel 25 feet diameter, with abundance of water half the season, for a single dwarf flowering almond, Forsythia, Lilacs, in the property of the river and perhaps a few roses at the latter end

wooded with most of the kinds that would probably be required and would be furnished at a small cost.

A small cost.

A small cost of the wealth of bloom in reserve for the future, and like many other pleasures, that of anticipation is nearly as great as the reality. But there small cost.

Should you know any person who would like to embark in the business—or by inserting a notice in the Farmer, and you would take the trouble to give the foregoing information to any who might seek it, and thus find any—you will greatly oblige, by directing the party to me for any further information he or they may desire.

My own business being that of a druggist, and having already a farm and other matters requiring my personal attention, I would take no part in this further than that I would give every facility to encourage the operation, and until some returns were received, charge a mere nominal rent. I now import many of these articles and sell them, and would furnish a sale room here and assist in that way. My plan or suggestion

Sorrel and other Weeds.

The Massachusetts Ploughman says: "Where The Massachusetts Ploughman says: "Where the soil is free of rocks, there is no danger of sorrel prevailing to any extent. A good plow, well held, will bury it deep enough to prevent its appearance through the summer, provided that some valuable plant is encouraged to take its place. Every decent soil will bear something in the course of the summer; and when the farmer neglects to improve his land, he must expect to find it green with some kind of vegetation. A good growth of clover will bury all the sorrel and smother it for a whole season. A growth of buckwheat will smother all other vegetation, and come near killing all foul weeds; and buckwheat will grow in poor soils."

NO. 23.

Approved Domestic Receipts.

A friend of ours recently collected, for the bencfit of a young housekeeper, a list of Domestic Receipts. For this purpose he consulted the good dames of several households famous for the excellence of their culinary department. They cheerfully presented their manuscript books of receipts, and marked the items which they specially approved. It then occurred to our friend that other nousekeepers might be willing to profit by his collection, and, following up the idea, he allows us to copy the same into the Farmer. The list will occupy several columns. We cannot print

all this week, but the whole will appear in successive numbers of our paper: Puddings.

My Pudding. In making this pudding, you may substitute for the butter, one-half pound of beef suet, mince as fine as possible. It will be found best to prepare the ingredients the day before. Cover closely; grate a stale six-cent loaf of bread, boil a quart of milk and turn boiling but over the grated bread; cover and let steep an

six-cent loaf of bread, boil a quart of milk and turn boiling hot over the grated bread; cover and let steep an hour. In the meantime prepare one-half pound of currants, picked, soaked and dried, half pound of raisins, quarter pound of citron cut in large slips, 2 nutmegs, 1 tablespoonful mace and cinnamon. Crush a half pound of loaf augar, half pound butter. When the bread is uncovered, mix with it the butter, sugar, spice and citron—adding a glass of white wine. Beat 8 eggs very light, and when the milk is quite cold, stir them gradually into the mixture. Then add by degrees the raisins and currants, which must previously be dredged with flour; stir the whole very hard; put it into a buttered dish. Bake 2 hours; send to the table warm. Eat with wine sauce, or wine and sugar. wine sauce, or wine and sugar. Baked Indian Pudding. If you want to make a two-quart basinful of pudding, make with milk and sifted meal, a pint of tolerably thick mush. Let it boil till thoroughly scalded, and set it away to cool; when could two well beaten eggs, a small cup of rugar, a table-spoonful of ginger, half teaspoonful cinnamon, a little salt. Fill up your basin with cold milk, and with your

picce of butter half the size of an egg. Send it to the table with a dressing of butter and sugar, flavored with raisins, 1 cup suet, 1 cup sour milk, omit cream tartar, 2 eggs, teaspoonful of soda, (2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar,) spice and salt to taste, flour to make thick batter, steam 3 or 4 hours. (Cream of tartar omitted when sour milk

hand, mix well; set it into the oven, and when well

is used.) Bread and Butter Pudding. Butter a dish well; then lay in a few slices of bread and butter. Boil 1 pint of milk, pour it over 2 eggs well beaten, and then on the bread and butter. Bake in a hot oven half an hour; currants or raisins may be added.

currants or raisins may be added.

Harrison Pudding. 4 cups flour, two-thirds cup melted butter, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoonful soda. Boil in a bag or tin dish 3 hours.

Foam Sauce for the Pudding. 1 teasup sugar, two-thirds cup butter, 1 tablespoonful flour, beaten together until smooth. Then place over the fire, and stir in rapidly three gills boiling water; season with nutmeg; soda about the size of a pea.

Cottage Pudding. 3 cups flour, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartur, 1 egg; beat all together, then add 1 teaspoonful soda; flavor with lemon. Bake one-half hour; serve with succe.

Sauce. I cup butter, 2 cups powdered sugar beater to a cream, two tablespoonfuls wine, half spoonful vanilla beaten with it, half pint boiling water. Puff Pudding. 1 pint milk, 3 eggs, 6 spoonfuls of flour, a little salt. Beat the yolks, then add the milk

and flour; pour in a buttered dish, then add the beaten whites, but don't stir in thoroughly—14 hour. A Quick Made Pudding. 1 pound flour, 1 pound suet, 4 eggs, one-fourth pint new milk, little mace and nutmeg, half pound raisins, quarter pound currents; mix well, and boil three-quarters of an hour.

Suet Pudding. 1 cup molasses, 1 cup suet, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoonful saleratus, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, spice to taste, flour to make it as stiff as pound cake. Boil 3 hours.

Corn Starch Pudding. 1 pint of milk, 2 eggs, 2 table-spoonfuls corn starch, 4 teaspoonfuls sugar in pudding, and same in whites. Rice Pudding. 1 quart milk, 1 cup rice, 4 eggs-yolks beaten as custards—baked. The whites as frost

Sponge Pudding. 1 pound sugar, 1 pound flour, 1 dozen eggs well boaten. Steam 2 hours.

Indian Pudding. One-half pint meal to 1 quart of

Harrison Cake. 2 cups of molasses, 1 cup of butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup sour cream, 1 teaspoonful cloves, 1 of saleratus, 2 teacups currants, butter melted with molasses and poured into 3 or 4 cups of flour; then add sugar and half the cream; put in the rest of the cream when you have dissolved the saleratus in it. Then take when you have dissolved the saletate in it. Inch take enough more flour to make it about as thick as cup cakes; stir it 10 or 15 minutes, add the currants, and bake it in pans like oup cake.

Cream Cakes. Half pound butter, three-quarters of a pound of flour, 1 pint water; boil your butter and water together, and while boiling stir in the flour; then let it soul and add 10 crease the whites beaten sengrately.

it cool, and add 10 eggs--the whites beaten separately— half teaspoonful soda; greese your pans well, drop a large spoonful, leaving space enough for them to rise. Bake about 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

Cheep Cake. 2 cups white sugar, 3 of flour, a piece of butter size of an egg, 2 eggs, 1 cup of milk, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, 1 do. saleratus, both thrown on the butter, sugar and eggs; then add the milk, then the flour, stir quickly, spice to taste. Sift a little sugar on the cake and bake immediately.

Berwick Sponge Cake. Beat 6 eggs two minutes, add 3 cups sugar, beat 5 minutes, 2 cups flour with 2 very small teaspoonfuls cream tartar, beat 1 minute, 1 cup cold water with a small teasoonful soda beat 1 minute, half the rind and juice of a lemon, 2 cups flour, a bit of salt. Bake 20 minutes. Breakfast Cake No. 3. 1 pint milk, 2 or 3 eggs. 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar, 1 of soda, flour sufficient to roll out. Roll quite thin and cut into round, square, diamond shape, according to fancy. Fry in hot lard like doughnuts. To be eaten with butter.

Mixture for the Cream Cakes. 2 cups sugar, 1 cup flour, 4 eggs; the eggs, sugar and flour to be well beaten together; 1 quart of milk boiled, and while boiling, stir in the eggs sugar and flour. Let it cool, and flavor, open at the side and put the cream in.

Cream Tartar Cake. Half cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 3½ cups flour, 3 eggs, 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar, I teaspoonful soda, dissolved in I teacup of milk, I tablespoonful flavoring; stir together quickly, and bake in a cuick

a quick oven.

Breakfast Cake No. 1. 1 pint of milk, 3 eggs, half cup melted butter; stir in flour sufficient to make a thin batter. Bake in cups. This will rise a great deal, and the cups should be less than half full when put into the

Tea Cake. 1 cup of sugar, 1 egg, a lump of butter as large as half an egg, I cup of sweet milk, I pint flour, I teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda. By using sour milk the cream tartar may be omitted.

using sour milk the cream tartar may be omitted.

Roxbury Cake. 2 pounds or 4 cofee cups of flour, 12 pounds or 3 coffee cups of sugar, three-quarters pound or 1 coffee cup of butter, 2 pounds of currants, 1 pint of milk, 6 eggs, 1 teaspoonful saleratus.

Gold Cake. 1 cup butter, 2 of sugar, 3 of flour, 8 eggs, (the yolks,) half cup milk, teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful soda, nutmeg; mix the flour and cream tartar together.

Silver Cake. Made the same way, only take the whites instead of the yolks. Cream Cakes. 4 cups of flour, 3 of sugar, 2 of butter, 1 of cream, 5 eggs, 1 teaspoonful essence lemon, 1 of saleratus dissolved in a little milk; beat well, bake in a

Mountain Cake. 1 cup of sugar, 2 eggs, half oup but ter, half cup of milk or water, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, half teaspoonful of soda, nutmeg.

Cup Cake. 3 eggs, 1 cup butter, 1½ cup sugar, half up molasses, 1 cup milk, 4 cups flour, 1 teaspoonful aleratus; spice to taste. Dillingham Cake. 1 cup butter, 1 of milk, 3 cups of agar, 5 of flour, 4 eggs, spice to your taste. Bake in mall or large time.

Plain Cake. 4 cups flour, 2 of sugar, 2 of sour milk tablespoonful of butter, 1 do. saleratus, nutmeg and

Current Cake. 1 cup of butter, 3 eggs, 1 cup of water or milk, half teaspoonful of saleratus, nutmeg, cup of Raised Cake. 3 cups of dough, 3 cups of sugar, 1 cup

turgis, Warren Fu

ath. Maine.

nge Shop pleasantly nted, either together soon. Or said prem-rty, or a farm. endall's Mills, Me.

postage to the lines. of 15 lines, \$1.50 for

May 14th, 1862.

the rebels have gone. Jimmy is waiting with the

Letter from the Fourth Maine Battery

The following private letter is from a member

of the Fourth Maine Battery, and a former resi-

FORT RAMSAY, Near Falls Church, Va.,

DEAR SIR :- The 6th and 4th batteries left

rison Fort Buffalo, and the latter Fort Ramsay.

surrounding country for many miles. The Capi-

tol at Washington is in plain sight in the east-

by some farmers, who were at work near by, they

Davis from the first has not been heard to utter

is a son of Lewis Davis, Esq., of Readfield, where

This is the first death that has occurred

notwithstanding his shattered limb.

child, his wife having died last fall.

which the guns were handled.

rest disturbed for nothing.

long, unless the rebels soon cave.

The Nova Scotia Gold Diggings.

GOLD DIGGINGS, SPERBROOKE, N. S., ?

who have mined in California, inform me that

ent of \$10. There is little doubt but that a few

have made something, but such is by no means

general. Strangers are besieged on entering the

mining grounds, with speculators having claims

selves. Anyhow, I would say to those who do

you are a few days on the grounds, and come in

parties if possible, bringing with you some one

or more persons, who has some knowledge of

P. S. Citizens of Belfast, in your State, re-

quest that some one or more of the Belfast papers

AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION. Gen. Hunter,

"HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH.

Hilton Head, South Carolina, May 9.

The three States of Georgia, Florida and South

altogether incompatible; the persons in thes three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina

knowledge of the government and that it will be

essentially modified or entirely disavowed by the

DAVID HUNTER,

Major General Commanding.

Georgia, South Carolina and Florida.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

copy the above.

H.

For the Maine Farmer.

Truly yours,

dozen are in hospital.

mail, and I must close. Truly yours.

The two are only half a mile apart.

distant about seven miles.

dent of this city :

Maine Karmer.

Notice. MR. JAMES STURGIS, agent for the Farm open subscribers in Franklin County.

Waste and Extravagance of War. War is the sum of everything bad. It is sy nonymous with wickedness and waste in its extremest sense. They always arise from the uncontrolled selfishness of one or the other party. A selfishness, which, lost to the sense and dictates of justice, make exactions from others which they will not submit to, and to prevent a repetition of them, war is resorted to, by which a punishment is inflicted, or sought to be inflicted on the aggressive party, which will induce them to grant the exactions in future.

From whence comes wars and fightings? says a high authority-come they not from your lusts When they commence, it has been usual to see all kinds of waste and extravagance also commence, and travel with equal step with it, wher ever the armies move. This has been the case in the present strife induced by the rebellion of those who lusted for the dominion of the slave power over the whole continent. It can be seen on almost every hand, in almost every camp. It seems to be the inevitable concomitant of armies, be they where they may, or conducted by whom they may. Napoleon Bonaparte understood the art of war as well perhaps as anybody, and conducted his campaigns as economically as any General could, but he found it impossible to prevent waste and excesses in nearly all the departments; and in looking over all the details of waste and bloodshed and resulting misery and wretchedness which is sure to follow a campaign, he could not help pronouncing as a forcible truth, that "war was a hellish trade." We find it so. The United States have been forced into this hellish trade by those who have nursed rebellion for years in their hearts, and they daily see the fruits of it. God will undoubtedly bring good out of it, and He alone can, for man is utterly unable to do any such thing-since God alone can sustain us under the enormous waste of life, and waste of the means of life which is hourly going on. The prosperity of a long series of years is now being consumed, and long years of the future will be heavily tasked to recuperate and restore the energy and property which is passing away as before a whirlwind. We have looked upon this as a matter of minor importance to be sure, to that of the loss of life, but one nevertheless of a grievous character. That we are not mistaken in this read the following from the Boston Journal, written by an eye witness in the western army

" As I look along the river bank, I see thou

sands of sacks of meal, and barrels of bread ex

posed to the rain. Near by is a quantity of noldy coffee, wet in some former shower and poured upon the ground. Many of the sacks of meal have burst by handling, and bushels are wasted. Yesterday I noticed a teamster give a half bushel of oats to a mule. The animal perhaps four quarts, and the remainder was wasted. He had had enough oats, or as the farmers say he was cloyed and refused them. It s waste everywhere. No one thinks of economy No one cares to save anything. So from millions of streams flow the treasures of the people. O. ye thrifty farmers and mechanics of New England, who are taught to know that if you take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves, who practice economy as a virtue, that you may have to give to him who needs, one glance at war—at the camps—at the riches trod-den into the mire—wasted by neglect, and de-stroyed ruthlessly—if you could but see the brok-en wagons, the dead horses, the harnesses, saddles, equipments, the tents, baggage kicked about knocked about, stripped, torn, battered, thrown aside, abandoned, you would raise one universal cry of indignation. But let me inform you that indignation amounts to nothing prerogative to thrash them, to pound them over head, to cut them up with his tremendous whip, to bang wagons over logs and stumps regardless of consequences. Nobody calls him to count. What does a soldier detailed from the ranks to carry corn care if the sack burst open when he tosses it upon the ground? Nothing. It is not his corn. He did not enlist to carry What does a licutenant care if the men under his command do waste the stores? He after military glory. So with the captain, so the major, the colonel, the brigadier. It is not their business to look after the little details. They have other matters in hand. Besides, ever before the eyes of a military commander shines the day zling, delusive light-glory in the field. There is patriotism at home, but it is modified in the army. Understand me. Our soldiers, our officers, will fight bravely, heroically, victoriously, but underneath all the bravery is the pride, the desire for renown, which makes men, officers especially, selfish, jealous, which stifles patriotism, nd which, if not guarded against, leads to a sacrifice of public interests for private advancement.

PLOWING THE PARADE GROUND. The grounds in front of the State House-part of which belong to the State, and part to mine host of the Stanley House, Mr. Ricker-have been for some months past devoted to warlike uses. Tents and stables and barracks have been spread over them, infantry, artillery and cavalry have practiced their drill and evolutious there until a short time ago. when they all departed for "Dixie," and left the field in peace. We are glad to find peace abounding there, and one of her most fitting emblems. the plow, busily at work turning over the surface which has been so thoroughly tramped and is to be established in that city under the edito- by the "statute of limitations," Hon. Mr. Walpressed down by the men of war that it is more rial charge and proprietorship of J. T. Gilman, ton of Lewiston, has been appointed Judge to like a road bed than a field. We found friend of the Bath Times, A. G. Tenney, of the Bruns- fill the vacancy. Ricker the other day, turning over his part of wick Telegraph, and Jos. B. Hall, the present The friends of Judge May were very anxio the glebe with a team of six horses. He began with four, but finding it so completely consolidated that it required more power, he put on two to be the organ of the Republicans in that city, like an indirect censure upon the outgoing Judge. more horses. This six horse power moved a large but it oddly happens that only one of the editors but we are happy to say that no imputation rest Paris plow through it with efficiency, and made has had any former connection with that party. upon either his moral, business, or judiciary it a pleasant business. To our eyes this was a It is a strong team, nevertheless, capable of mak-character. He has always been prompt in the much more pleasant sight than parade of cavalry | ing a wide awake, spicy and readable paper. or infantry. It will be productive of what will sustain and save life rather than destroy it. War may be as some people assert a "necessary evil," but the less we have of it the better. The plow does more good than Parrott guns.

FIRE IN HOWLAND. We read with feelings grief and regret of the loss which our friend, Hon. Wm. C. Hammatt of Howland, recently met with by the destructive fire upon his premises. He not only lost his extensive suite of buildings, but all their contents, the inmates barely escaping with their night-dresses. It is stated there were burned with his out-buildings forty tons of hay, two to three hundred bushels of oats, forty of corn, fifty of peas, forty-five of barley, twenty-five of beans, and all his farming implements and agricultural apparatus and machinery. This materially checks his agricultural operations this season. Mr. Hammatt's buildings were spacious and convenient. We enjoyed his kind and cordial hospitality several days last autumn, and found in his extensive library, many books which interested us exceedingly. The buildings can be replaced, but the library and paintings, and family keepsakes and heirlooms. with their reminiscences and associations, money cannot return nor gold purchase. We tender him and his amiable family, our heartfelt sympathies in his loss.

WAMSUTA. The lovers of good horses are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Rollins, who has one of the veritable old Black Hawk's sons, and an excellent one too. He will keep him at his stable in Belgrade, and at Vassalboro'. Wamsuta, like most of the Black Hawks, is a compact symmetrical horse, and combines elegance of form with elegance and ease of motion, and a kind disposition, always ready for action whether in harness or under the saddle. He will be the means of giving in some valuable stock in his section of

visit to North Vassalboro', Mr. Lang politely city have been busily engaged for several weeks accompanied us through the various departments of the extensive woolen factory at that place, purposes. One large box has already been sent on the Mississippi, is taken from the Chicago which is under his management. This establish to the care of the Sanitary Commission, and ment is the largest and most complete one of the another is ready to be forwarded this week. A kind in the State. At present there are nearly collection was taken up in the several churches 250 hands employed, to whom the sum of \$5000 on Sunday last in aid of the movement, and we is paid out by the company each month. And understand a liberal sum contributed. so snugly is this husbanded, that Mr. Lang assured us, that, if necessary, he could now hire ists among the members of the Sanitary Commismoney of the operatives to the amount of several sion in regard to the propriety of a continuance

til quite recently the mills were run both night and day; they are now running on their usual is still room and necessity for the largest exercise

invention, in process of erection, for the purpose believes these articles to be more important than of putting a finish upon cloths without injury to money, and their distribution a paramount eb-

up the village to a great extent, and by its agencies the value of real estate has been more Bridge street, and all ladies disposed to assist in than doubled; and it must be a high satisfaction the work are invited to attend. to the gentlemanly and accomplished manager, himself, but a blessing to those in his employ.

Mass., and published by Albert Stacy for the the truth in the matter : proprietors. As announced in the advertisement | There being no possibility of obtaining a Court ties, Mechanics, Patriotism, Liberty, and Truth. regiment, said resignation should be restored to Subscriptions at \$2.50 per annum, to be sent to him, otherwise it would be accepted by Gen. B. the Monitor, Concord, Mass.

THE WAR WITH THE SOUTH. We have received the charges against Col. Rich, and dismissed part 4, of this elegant serial work. It contains them as frivolous, is without foundation in fact. fine portrait of President Lincoln, the best we have ever seen. The narrative of the Rebellion is brought down to the organization of the Con- Wilde of the Governor's staff, dated Yorktown, federate Army, and the resignation and treach. May 8th states that the Maine 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th ery of Southern officers of the U.S. army and 11th regiments were with McClellan's forces navy. Among other interesting matter it contains the speech of Alexander S. Stevens upon 7th were in the action of the 5th inst., and giving in his adhesion to the rebellion, with notices fought splendidly. The 2d and 5th were with of President Davis, and his Cabinet. Also the Franklin's expedition to West Point, the latter midnight journey of Mr. Lincoln to Washington, participating in the fight at that place. The his inaugural message, &c. Price 25 cents per regiment was attached to Gen. Slocum's brigade,

street, Boston, the following pieces of excellent terms of the conduct of Col. Jackson.

gantly colored lithograth view of the engagement accounts were at Ship Island, constituting the at Roanoke Island. Musically portrayed by brigade of acting Brigadier Shepley. They will Charles Globe

Farewell. Nocturne. By J. B. Rich. Bear them Home Tenderly. Ballad of the bat- boats is now daily expected.

tle-field. By T. H. Howe. The Lark and the Poet. Song. By Louisa A Denton.

Keep the Heart Light as you can. Poetry Charles Swain. Music by S. Nelson. Jamie. Ballad by Geo. Linley.

candidate for public favor appears this week in dall's Mills; Mary E. Pearson, Vassalboro'; and our advertising columns. Although having pri- George Hill, Troy, N. Y. ority of invention over several other machines now in the field, it makes its appearance in this Charles E. Robbins, Winthrop; Everett Austin region later than any of them, and therefore la- Freeport; Isaac Fairbrother, St. Albans; Richbors under a disadvantage in competing with ard M. Jones, South China; Lindley Magoon them in the market. We find it upon trial to be St. Albans; Rufus W. Bailey, Cape Elizabeth. in all respects a most excellent machine, equal, The prize for excellence in Composition was if not superior to any of the others. The saving awarded to Lizzie M. Jones of Unity; for Declaof much hard labor on washing day and the fa-mation to Charles E. Robbins, Winthrop. cility with which the labor is accomplished, must The summer term of this institution will com make it, wherever a trial has been made, an indispensible article in the household economy. one of the best schools in the State. The machine is for sale by M. G. Brooks, agents

for the propietor in this city. the Portland Advertiser that a new daily paper The term of the Hon. Judge May having expired Herald. It is understood that the new paper is thought otherwise. It seems, to them, somewhat

Ship building in Maine has received a new twenty vessels, some of them ships of large tonnage have been contracted for to be built on the high regards of each and all of them. lower Kennebec during the present summer. There ships are now on the stocks in Richmond. There are also a dozen vessels in course of con- Bath Times states that in the advance on Wilstruction on the Penobscot.

California, has been appointed Provisional Gov- afterwards killed by the enemy. Capt. Morse,

Mr. M. G. Brooks has temporarily removed his Store and Tin Ware Manufactory from the old stand to the red store on Water street, above the Kennebec Bridge, where he will be happy to wait on his customers, until the new store, now building, is ready for his reception.

The annual session of the Maine Convention of Universalists will be held in Bath, on in the above battle, the New York World corres-Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the last week in June.

embellished, and filled with the usual variety of pleasant reading. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, publisher. Terms \$3 per annum.

asualties occurred in the 5th Maine regiment. almost entirely ignored." Alpheus Moss, Co. G, mortally wounded; James A. Day, Co. B, Lauson Parker Co. K, wounded.

preside at the Universalist Aniversary Festival, The call embraces not only republicans, but all in Music Hall, Boston, on Thursday the 29th others who support the State and National Ad-

of the plan of supplying the hospitals by volum There are about 600,000 lbs. of wool, annually tary contributions. Dr. Howe, a prominent consumed by the company, from which is manufactured nearly 500,000 yards of goods, chiefly pamphlet, in which he argues the government is cassimeres. The wool is purchased in Buenos now in a position to furnish every thing required Ayres, S. A., and is mostly Spanish merino for the comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers, and Saxony. The fabries manufactured at this and that the work can be done to much better establishment are not surpassed, in finish or qual- advantage through the agency of the appropriate ity by any produced either in this country or department than by the aid of voluntary associations for the purpose. This view of the matter, Last fall the company commenced working on however, is strongly dissented from by the other army goods. During the entire winter, and un- members of the Commission. Whatever it may

of benevolent labor and effort in that direction by In looking over the different sections and de- the ladies of the country. They accordingly partments of the mills, Mr. Lang showed that urge a renewed devotion to this good work, same familiarity and knowledge with every part knowing that their labors will not be in vain. of the work and every piece of machinery, that In reference to this subject Mrs. Harrison Grey he had exhibited while at the stables or upon the Otis of Boston, has recently addressed a note to farm. He is a correct and experienced draftsman, one of the Committee of the Augusta Society, not a few of the machines in his factory being constructed after his own designs. In the ma- of their original plans, the making of all manner chin shop he showed us a new machine of his own of garments for hospital uses and others. She

The meetings of the Society are held weekly on

COL. RICH AND THE NINTH REGIMENT. As the to see around him so many proofs that his exer-circumstances connected with the release of Col. tions and industry are not only an enjoyment to Rich of the 9th regiment from arrest have not been correctly reported and seem not to be gen-THE MONITOR is a compactly and richly filled erally understood. We make the following stateliterary quarto of eight pages, edited in Concord, ment which we are assured by good authority is

its columns are open to any sincere, fearless Martial, for a long time, owing to the peculiarly thought on any subject. It allows free discussion isolated location of the regiment, and as the well on both sides of any topic, leaving the moral to being of the command, rendered it desirable that winnow itself from the chaff of words. It offers the case should be disposed of in some way as a brave opinion to-day, but reserves the right to soon as possible, Lieut. Col. Bisbee proposed to offer a braver one to-morrow, even if it contra- Gen. Benham that some arrangement should be dicts itself. Its many editorial departments are made. Gen. B. assented, and offered to release under the control of one mind, which, after hearing all opinions, decides for itself. It is not would file his resignation with Gen. Benham. to doubted that America will support this, its first take effect June 15, 1862, with the understanding weekly Review of Literature, Science, Art, the that if Col. R. should in the meantime show him Drama, Wit, Music, Poetry, Temperance, Poliself capable and worthy of the command of the

> and forwarded to the proper authorities. The statement that Gen. Bonham exam

THE MAINE REGIMENTS. A letter from Col. number. Virtue & Co., New York, publishers. and was sent into the fight to support the Thirtyfirst and Eighteenth New York. The fight was New Music. We have received from the pub- hot and fierce. The correspondent of the New ington York Times says the men speak in the

The 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th regiments and The Battle of Roanoke Island. With an ele- the 1st Maine Battery, Capt. Thompson, at last probably be needed for the occupation of Mobile, the capture of which by Capt. Farragut's gun-

> OAK GROVE SEMINARY. At the closing exhibition of the Spring Term of this excellent school. held on Friday the 9th inst., the following stu-

dents contested for the prizes in Composition and Declamation. In Composition-Lizzie M. Jones, Unity THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. Another Sarah F. Doe, Vassalboro'; Susan Harris, Ken-

In Declamation-Daniel C. Robbins, Winthron

mence June 3d, and continue nine weeks. It is

JUDICIAL CHANGE. There has been a judicial change made by the Governor and Council. How A New Daily in Portland. We learn from judicious it may be, however, time must prove

Secretary of State, and editor of the Aroostook that he should be reappointed, but the Executive discharge of his duties, and his decisions have stood the discriminations and legal tests of the impetus. We are informed that eighteen or ciates, and we are assured that he carries with whole bench as well as those of any of his asso-

THE MAINE SEVENTH. A correspondent of the liamsburg, Co. D. 7th Maine, were attacked by skirmishers, when Richard Edgerly, stationed on NORTH CAROLINA. Hon. Edward Stanley, for- the road as an outpost, was taken prisoner. merly a distinguished member of Congress from Geo. O. McLellan of Bath, Jas. Shorey and North Carolina, but for some years a resident of Alonzo Patten, Co. C, fell wounded. Shorey was ernor of the former State, and has arrived in New being commander of the company, ordered a bay-York on his way to organize a civil government onet charge and repulsed the enemy. He has since been complimented by Gens. Smith and Keys. McLellan had a leg amputated. After he fell he discharged his piece, killing one of the

> For a spirited account of the gallant par which the Maine Seventh took in the battle of Williamsburg, we are indebted to a correspondent who "was thar."

In reference to the participation of the Seventh pondent remarks as follows:

"Hancock's Brigade are much annoved at the Goder's Lady Book for June is charmingly which was all that saved the day, is given by the Herald to a regiment that was not within three miles of the field, and to a battery whose fire was of very short duration, and who never even wounde a rebel, as the surgeons all testify; while such reg-iments as the Fifth Wisconsin, and Sixth and Seventh Maine, who did the real execution, are

The Republican State Convention is calle to meet in Portland, on the 5th of June next, for Gov. Washburn of Maine, is announced to the nomination of a candidate for Governor.

THE NAVAL VICTORY ON THE MISSISSIPPI. The following account of the gallant fight between the federal and rebel gunboats at Fort Wright Times. The victory was a brilliant and decisive one. Two of the enemy's gunboats were blown

OFF FORT PILLOW, May 10. At last the monotony is broken. We have had a fight, and a glorious one too, purely naval, with nearly an equal number of boats on each side, and have sent the rebels back down the river badly crippled. They attacked us this morning at six o'clock, and before eight they were so badly whipped that they will never again attempt

Yesterday morning they sent up a boat with a flag of truce, ostensibly to arrange an exchange of two surgeons captured at the battle of Belmont, but, as now appears, simply to ascertain definite-Early this morning, as usual, our mortar-boats were towed down to their position for firing, it being a point on the Arkansas shore about one

from the end of Craigshead Point. The gunboat Cincinnati ran down as a convoy.

Scarcely had the mortars been moored in their

tention of running her down. Captain Stembel, of the latter, prepared to meet the assault of the ram by opening his steam batteries and putting them in readiness for use.

As the rebel craft approached within close

range the Cincinnati turned her head about, causing the ram to run along close beside her, when Captain Stembel drew his pistol and very coolly shot the pilot, killing him instantly; but a sec-

At this time the contest between the two boats was most intensely exciting. The crews of each were armed with carbines, cutlasses and boarding pikes, and were discharging volley after volley in quick succession at each other; while the ram was also endeavoring to get her head about so as to running and they were luckily saved; but the rebels came rushing on in full pursuit and the running on the results of the r to run into, and if possible, sink the antagonist.

Just then the steam batteries of the Cincinnati mere opened with terrible effect, throwing heavy Maine stood firm. While all around was flight and volumes of steam and scalding water into the midst of the rebel crew, placing all who appeared on deck hors du combat instantly, and causing the instantly, and causing the craft to withdraw with all haste.

In the meantime the rebel fleet had been rein-

forced by three other vessels, among them the new iron-clad gunboat Mallory, lately built at Memphis. These three ran immediately up the nnati and engaged her at once. She withing the slightest damage, while her own guns were raining shot and shell with fearful effect

upon the enemy.

Captain Stembel, though badly wounded, reess and deliberation for which he

During this engagement the Mallory approach ed the Cincinnati with the design of accomplishing that which the ram had failed in doing. A Louis bore down upon her, and coming with a full head of steam on, struck her amidships, cutting her nearly in two, and causing her to sink in a very few minntes. Numbers of the crew escaped by clinging to the St. Louis, and others were picked up by the Cinciprati hat the lower the hill, the rebels were snug upon us.—
Within pistol shot of them we poured so murder-picked up by the Cinciprati hat the lower the single shot of them we poured so murder-picked up by the Cinciprati hat the lower the single shot of them we poured so murder-picked up by the Cinciprati hat the lower the single shot of them we poured so murder-picked up by the Cinciprati hat the lower the single shot of them we dashed upon them with such a shout as I never heard before. It was terrible, and no pen can describe it. As we went over the hill, the rebels were snug upon us.—

Within pistol shot of them we poured so murder-picked up by the Cinciprati hat the lower them. she came in close proximity, the Federal boat St. picked up by the Cincinnati, but the larger pro-portion went down with the boat. While this work was in progress, the other

Report followed upon report like the continued Captain Davis, on the flag-ship Benton, direct-

stern guns ; did the Cairo turn about, it was that

off at a safe distance, and made good use of her

distant than that of a gun, attracted general attention; and when the smoke lifted a little it the prisoners from the 20th Georgia Regiment was found that one of the enemy's boats was

blown to atoms.

I have no means of knowing the loss of life by ever saw. Lay him down, and he would be this terrible casualty, but it must have been very great. A few lucky fellows were seen floating about on fragments of the wreck, and were picked up by the rebel boats, but the majority of the bel crew perished miserably.

Scarcely had the excitement caused by this of whom died last night. Fifty-eight lay dead on

fearful and unlooked for event passed away, when a second report startled all ears, and another reb-Both vessels area. Among them was a Lieutenant-Colonel. a el boat with its crew disappeard. were blown up by the explosion of shells from our guns in their magazines. All this time our boats continued to pour their deadly rounds into ing his sword and cheering his men, but he was a the enemy, crippling such of their craft as were not wholly destroyed and carrying death to hundreds of their crews.

While themselves unhurt, they proudly defied the heaviest missiles of the rebel guns, their in-vulnerable armor, sloping sides, repelling both shot and shell with perfect success. No enemy could stand against such extreme and destructive fire as our boats continued to give, while their own guns were impotent for mischief. Much less eight boats destroyed, could the rebels maintain their ground. At twenty minutes past seven they withdrev

to the shelter of the batteries.

in this city, until June 15th, when he will pos- rebels "skedaddle;" we did that. As for myself, tively leave Augusta for Skowhegan. Dr. L. I can only say that I have been exposed to fire of has been very successful in his practice while in shot and shell at Lee's Mills—have been shot at this city. Below are annexed a few more home repeatedly on picket—had some little experience testimonials indiscriminately selected, from a in skirmish fighting—but of all the places in the large number in Dr. Lighthill's possession.

ago, I placed myself under your treatment for deafness and chronic catarrh. I am glad to be deafness and chronic catarrh. I am glad to be able to state that I can hear almost as well as I defiance, the clashing of arms, the rattling of ever could, and am materially better of catarrh. musketry, the whizzing of bullets, the pell-mell

No. 20 Weston St., Augusta.

Dr. Lighthill-Dear Sir: I certify that my good for a long time afterwards. on Patrick Doyle was afflicted with scrofulous sore eyes for six months before applying to you. They were so bad that he could not open them all the surrounding doctors without effect.

e surrounding access.

I remain yours truly,
Sylvester Doyle. Augusta, May 13th, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL-Sir: During the short time my son has been under your care, his hearing has manent cure is confidently expected. GEO. W. JONES. Yours truly, Augusta, May 17th.

DR. LIGHTHILL-Dear Sir: I have been de-

for about seven weeks, my hearing has so much improved, that I take pleasure in recomending you to those similarly afflicted, and will be pleased to state the facts to all who may inquire of me.

Respectfully yours, Harrier Pullen.

alone, T. S. Arthur, and Virginia F. Townsend, give the work a literary value, not inferior to any other magazine of the day. The pictorial South, and bully for "little Mac." illustrations also are always of a superior character. T. S. Arthur, & Co. publishers, Philadelphia. Terms \$2 per annum.

Communications.

Letter from the 7th Maine Regiment. CAMP OF ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WILLIAMSBURG, VA., May 8, 1862. Mr. Epiron:-Yorktown and Williamsburg are ours. The particulars of the evacuation of the former have already reached you. At the latter they stood fight, intending to whip us out, but contrary to their expectations, the whipping out process was altogether on the other side The general particulars of the battle I know but little of, and can write only of the operations of a part of our own brigade. We were close upor them on Sunday. A continual fight was kept up between their rear and our advance. That night we slept before their works at Williamsburg. It rained violently all the time and of course w were drenched through and through. The attack on the left was commenced Monday A. M. In the afternoon about one o'clock we commenced operations on the right. Three strong earthworks were taken in quick succession, with but position when the rebel ram Louisiana appeared coming around the point, accompanied by four other gunboats. The ram immediately opened other gunboats. The ram immediately opened fire on the Cincinnati, to which the latter replied being placed temporarily under the command of with interest. The rebel boats were all held in Gen. Hancock, owing to the illness of Gen. Dacheck by the Cincinnati alone, when the rest of vidson. The seventh Maine was placed near s the Federal fleet got under way and came to her piece of woods to keep the enemy from flanking In the meantime the rebel ram, finding her us, while the 33d and 49th N. Y. Regiments deguns ineffectual against the iron armor of the Clincinnati, approached her with the evident intention of running her down. Cartein Stambel ade) was far in the rear. About a mile in front was one of the strongest of the rebel works Avers' Battery was placed one-third of a mile in front of the 7th Maine, with a regiment from some other brigade to support it. The battery was playing with great effect upon the fort, when six regiments of rebels came up through the woods ond afterwards a musket ball struck the gallant nearly to our line of skirmishers and then rushed captain in his left shoulder, inflicting a painful out into the field and charged upon the battery. out into the field and charged upon the battery The regiment that was supporting it fled with al possible speed, leaving the battery to take care of evidently were confident of success, and they

would have played the very deuce had not the 7th

confusion, we stood perfectly quiet until the battery and the fugitives from the other regiment had passed to our rear. Col. Mason then moved us just over a hill to the rear, where we were partially out of sight of the exultant rascals who came rushing on yelling "Bull Run! Bull Run!" Our boys, who thought we were retreating stood the assault most nobly, the shot of the enemy then began to mutter and swear because the were not ordered to face about and pitch in, al though it was apparent to every one that we were outnumbered more than five to one. At last came the command to face about and fix bayonets! and then "good, good, bully for that," &c., went up and down the line, and we waited quietly for the word that was to allow us to go at them. At length it came-" Forward, double quick! give em - !" and then we dashed upon them with ous a fire into their ranks that it fairly mowed them down. We were closing in with the bayo net, when their front, so fearfully thinned by ou boats of our fleet had engaged the remainder of the rebel fleet, and a most terrific battle was rag-ing, the like of which the usually peaceful wafire, wavered, broke and fled panic-stricken from ters of the Mississippi has never before witnessed. ran. We fired two or three more well aimed vol leys into them before they reached the shelter of rattle of musketry. The rebels fought bravely and with determination, but they were met by greater bravery, skill and metal, and were being A cornfield close by was strewn with them. But many were playing "possum," for no sooner had our fire ceased, than up popped a fellow waving a and style of a veteran in naval warfare. He made white handkerchief. We told him to come in and and style of a veteral in haval warrare. He made no mistake. Not a boat was moved but with fearful effect upon the enemy. Did the Caron-rection took place. Men whom we thought dead, delet put her bows up stream, it was to let fly her arose and came in, evidently rejoiced that they But we hope to have a sight at the enemy ere dispensable to the maintenance of the Governmen were out of the rebel ranks. They had played The Mound City, St. Louis, Cincinnati and the the dead game so as to get over to our side; all old war-horse Benton were each and all diligent told the same story—they had been forced into and effective, while the Conestoga (wooden) lay the army, &c. Thus we got one hundred and seventy-five prisoners. Large numbers were scatlong-range gun.

The cannonading was fearful, and its revertered in the woods, and have been brought inberations were most grand and terrible. The about three hundred in all. They are the worst noise was almost like one continuous report, looking men I ever saw—clothed in the coarsest while the broad river was covered with a dense kind of gray homespun, wretchedly ragged, and volume of smoke that for a time completely enveloped both fleets and hid them from view. It many of them barefoot—they looked as though was at this time that a report, louder and more they had seen misery boiled down. The officere

through his skull; his horse, also hit by a ball came limping into our lines. The firing by our men was very accurate-bu few slight wounds were made. Most of the rebels were shot through the head or heart, while many were found with arms or legs dangling loose. Their firing was wretched; frightened by our terrific yells, which the prisoners say they "thought came from ten thousand men," they blazed away without stopping to take aim, nearly every bullet whizzing over our heads. The behavior of our men was splendid without exception. STILL DOING GOOD. Dr. Lighthill will remain We had but one thought, which was to make the world, give me a dashing charge. For real sport DR. LIGHTHILL-Dear Sir: Some six weeks it can't be equalled; I never experienced or imag-Considering my age, which is 65 years, you have done very well for me. Respectfully yours,
RACHEL BEALE, of fear, the burning desire to do somebody an injury, &c. &c., all combined and crowded into the short space of fifteen minutes, keep a man feeling

was certainly the dirtiest specimen of humanity

named, we brought in eight-five wounded, several

Thus the 7th Maine, with three companie the N. Y. 33d, aided by the fire of a few skirmishers, repelled a charge made by six rebel regi-After one month under your care they are entire-ly well. Before we consulted you we applied to ments, charged upon them in turn, driving them back a terror-stricken mob-capturing the colors of one regiment, taking large numbers of prisoners, and inflicting a heavy loss in killed and wounded; and when you take into consideration the fact that we met them in open field, and cleaned them out without losing a man, I think been very much improved, so much so that I am cleaned them out without losing a man, I think satisfied with the expenditure of money. A percircumstances. We have the credit of it here, for the whole army talks of it; and yesterday afternoon Gen. McClellan called the 7th out and addressed us, saying he could not find words to exfor seven years. My deafness was caused by press his gratitude for our brave conduct and typhoid fever, and after being under your care most gallant charge. Said he "You saved the most gallant charge. Said he, "You saved the day, and won the battle, and I have ordered Williamsburg to be inscribed on your colors." This he said, and much more, that I have not time to report. He told Col. Mason that it was one of the most brilliant affairs on record, and that the ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for June, is an ex- effect was great. The panie in those six regicellent number. The contributions of its editors ments spread along the whole rebel line-turned their left flank and ended in a general retreat. Glory enough for old Maine, and for the bloody

> All the regiments engaged in the action were ordered to remain in camp a day or two to rest and obtain new supplies of ammunition; hence

we are now in the rear, but we march again to-Latest Telegraphic News. morrow morning at daylight. Where we go, I

know not, for the reason that I don't know where U. S. Military Telegraph within 14 miles

COM. GOLDSBOROUGH'S EXPEDITION UP JAMES DIVER. DAMAGE TO OUR GUNBOATS.

OCCUPATION OF SUFFOLK. THE PRESIDENT DISAVOWS GEN. HUNTER'S ANTI-SLAVERY PROCLAMATION

WASHINGTON, 16th. The United States Milit-Washington on the 14th ult.—the former to gar-a saw mill at the fourteenth mile post from Richmond, and the lines to the various stations between headquarters and Fortress Mon-roe are in good condition, and working admirably. Washington May 19th. Com. Goldsborough Our location is very pleasant, being on the top of Upton Hill, commanding a fine view of the with the steam frigate Susquehanna and several gunboats on Friday last proceeded up James riv-er and found all the batteries between Newport

News and Fort Darling evacuated.

When last heard from, Com. Goldsborough was The country is looking finely now, excepting the dark traces of war which can be seen more or less in every direction. The peach and apple trees have been well laden with blossoms, and the gressed.

The evacuation of the works below Fort Dar-

prospect is fair for a good harvest of fruit. The rests have put forth their full dress of foliage. forests have put forth their full dress of foliage, ough to get within range of Fort Darling, certain and the farmers (what there are) have been and other boats and other vessels likely to be able to This Fort is an earthwork well built, mounting eight guns, four 24-pounders and four 6-pound rilled cappen.

ing eight guns, four 24-pounders and four 6-pound rifled cannon. It was built last fall by our troops when they advanced to Munson Hill. I have visited the latter place, where the rebel fortifications still remain as they left them.

tack upon it effective.

The James river and its banks are now clear of rebel vessels and soldiers in arms, up to a point eight miles from Richmond. It seems that the Monitor and Galena were the only vessels of the squadron able to run past all the rebel fortifications on Day's Point and at Hardy bluff, 15 miles A sad accident occurred to two of our men last only, above Newport News, and all the way up Saturday P. M., which has already resulted in the death of Mr. C. H. Robie, and the other, Mr. E. L. Davis, though now living, cannot long survive. They were at the time of the accident an elevation 200 feet above the water surface, the nearly a mile from camp. They had found an further progress of the two iron clads was therenearly a mile from camp. They had found an unexploded shell which had been fired, but the fleet stopped at points below. The heavy guns fuse having burnt up to the shell had gone out. They attempted to break it open with a bar of iron; when striking the fuse it exploded, injuring 28 shots that struck the Galena, 18 penetrated and mangling the poor men in a shocking manner. The left leg of Robie and the right leg of Davis were both broken and shattered in a borrible manner. A piece of the shell also entered the right hip of Davis, making an ugly hole. His right hand was also badly torn to pieces. Robie's for.

leg was taken off but he died in twenty minutes On Friday last the two iron-clad gunboats reafterward. He leaves a wife and two small children at home with little to support them.

Davis expressed the wish to be let alone and die without suffering amputation. The surgeons, doubtless, on Saturday followed Commodore Goldsborough and the other portion of the

after examination thought he could not be saved squadron up the river.

PHILADELPHIA, 19. The Bulletin's Fortress and complied with his wish. When discovered Monroe letter contains the following :

were conveyed at once to the hospital at Falls
Church. Robie had managed to hobble nearly
thirty yards from where he received his injury, The Galena was riddled with shot, and the loss

of life on board of her is supposed to be very moan or make a word of complaint, but endures heavy.

The Monitor was struck repeatedly but is said all his sufferings with remarkable patience. He

to be uninjured.
SUFFOLK, Va., 18. This place, seventeen miles both men belonged. He will leave one small from Norfolk by railroad, and twenty-five by the road, was occupied by the Union troops at eight o'clock this morning. No rebel troops were found in the vicinity, and no opposition was made to we went into camp last December. About half a

the occupation of the city

Many of the inhabitants have left. Those re-We were inspected yesterday by Gen. Whipple, maining are very bitter in their feeling and exed in a few days, of course.

We have been in no action yet. The nearest character was vacated by the enemy on Sunday last. All troops from Norfolk passed through We have been in no action vet. The nearest night with arms ready. It proved to be a false Saffolk on their way to Richmond. alarm, and after waiting nearly an hour for someproclamation disavowing all authorization or knowledge of the anti-slavery proclamation of thing to shoot at, we turned in again with no little

grumbling that we should have a good night's Gen. Hunter. The President says: "I further make known, that whether it competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any We rejoice at the glorious success of our army everywhere, and are quite uneasy that we must State emain here with comparatively nothing to do. in any case, it shall have become a nece exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to my-self, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decisions of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

THE MAINE CAVALRY. The several companies MR. EDITOR :- Learning from some of the cit- of the Maine Cavalry, since their arrival in Virzens of your State, now here, that a number of ginia detached for service in different localities, ersons are likely to leave there this season for have been re-united under the command of Col. e gold diggings in this locality, it has been sug- Allen and at the last accounts were ordered to ested to me by some of them, and in fact they Harper's Ferry, where they will form a portion of have particularly requested me to write to you Gen. Banks' advance to Richmond. Maj. Doughty and beg you to warn folks from visiting this sechas been appointed Lieut. Col. in place of Col. tion of the country with a view to entering upon Hight, who has resigned. A recent skirmish mining operations, as the facts by no means war- with the rebels by a portion of the regiment is rant the statements made in many of the local thus described in a letter to the Lewiston Jourpapers of this Province. The truth is that the nal:

cold fields here are not nearly so rich as repre- "About 6 o'clock P. M., of Sunday, we were ented. It is said that some persons have been ordered to start with 6 companies on a reconnoisworking for months picking out the richest spec- ance towards Fredericksburg. We moved under mens, laying them one side till a sufficient command of Major Stowell, and crossed the Rapquantity is obtained to make a test, which being pahannock, 12 miles from camp. Co. L. (Farmington) Capt. Taylor, was thrown forward as an ande, the whole quantity is averaged by that, advance guard. On we marched without interand a statement put forth to the world. This, ruption. As we were approaching Culpopper Vilyou will readily observe is not a fair state of the case; a large quantity of quartz has no doubt of Lieut. Vaughan. The squad took the advance. been got out, but as the crushers are not yet in operation there has been no means of ascertain-force of a hundred Cavalry, ten times their own ng its value as a whole. Number of persons number, armed to the teeth, not 20 yards distant. drawn up in line of battle. At this moment our company was a mile in the rear, and the 5 other mining operation here as at present known, will not pay even working expenses, much less leave a margin to pay risk, capital, &c., &c. Richer

Richer lands may be discovered; till then people had better employ their time and capital in some more safe way. The beds are small, say from coolly reviewed his men, in sight of the rebel two and a half inches to fifteen inches. (I think force. am safe within these limits,) embedded in very rebel force ran from our little band as fast as their hard rocks, which is difficult and hard to blast. legs could carry them! Notwithstanding our I think I can safely say that you may rely upon small number we pursued at full speed, and we the above to be correct. I may state that I am were fortunate enough to take eight not an inhabitant of this locality, and am only directly interested in mining operations to the ex- Gen. McDowell."

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS. The follows ing appointments and resignations in the Maine regiments are announced :

Lt. Jarvis C. Stevens, Portland, Adjutant of

to dispose of; this would not be the case if they could be profitably worked by the parties them-Walstein Phillips, Portland, 2d Lt. Co. F, come, beware of the sharpers, buy nothing till Cavalry, vice Stevens, promoted.

Harris M. Plaisted, Bangor, Colonel, of 11th Regiment, vice Caldwell, promoted to be Brig. Wm. W. Shaw, Portland, Lt. Col. of the 11th

mining operations. There are no placer diggings Regiment, vice Plaisted, promoted. Eighth Regiment—Lt. Col. Woodman, re-

Thirteenth-Lieut. Blossom, Co. F; Second Lieut. Sherburne is made 1st Lieut, and 1st Sergeant R. T. Gordan, Portland, is appointed 2d Lieutenant. Fifteenth—Samuel D. Levitt, 1st Lieut. Co. A:

AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION. Gen. Hunter, let Sergeant; 2d Lieut. W. K. Rich promoted and J. R. Cates is made 2d Lieut. 2d Lieut. South, has issued the following important pro- Rowe, Co. C, has resigned and J. H. Hasty is clamation, abolishing slavery in the State of appointed in his place.

DARING BURGLARY. A daring burglary was committed in Thorndike, on the 21st ult. The burglar or burglars entered the house of Mr. Israel Hall through the window into the sitting Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against said United States, it became a military necessity to declare Martial Law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of America, and accordingly done on the 25th day of America, and escaped. The trunk was found next morning back of the barn, broken open and the money abstracted.

cordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and Martial Law, in a free country, are THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Mr. Lovejoy's bill, which has passed both Houses, establishes a Department of Agriculture, with a commissioner, who is to receive a salary of \$3000. It is to be separate and distinct from any other Department, and exclusively devoted to the interests of agriculture. The Commissioner is required A despatch from Washington states that the to report to the President and Congress. proclamation was issued without the consent or

A Mr. Nichols of Abbot, on Sunday 11th inst. cut his throat with a razor, killing himself instantly. It was his second attempt of the kind. The R

The Mortar Fl NEW YORK, 1 MOBILE, May Porter's fleet, Fort Morgan. moving eastwar feeling for masi

emy in check. AUGUSTA, GA. the 4th inst., l of the second ins says business in pended. Most of city every where post-office rema
The telegraph
travel stopped.
The Avalanche Orleans up to S ters. The Fede far as the crossi

Railroads.
Four gunboats
Baton Rouge on
eral regiments he
All the newspa
a Federal censor prove inimical mation of Gen. offices, and refus came to the True they took possess set up and worke The Atlanta (admits that Ber

Apprehensions Confe CINCINNATI, A mond is painful seems to have ! Richmond that Orleans.
The Avalanche from Richmond

believed it foresh

has fears for the

Virginia. at Shiloh was ? fesses the rebel river a disgustin The correspond one-third of Polk ed at Shiloh. Affairs at Norf

NORFOLK, May

Most of the sto

they will open in

occupants have l in a few days, we ed with Norther pletely restored. There is very pressed. Our talked with citi effect.
All the fortifitroops. All the of the Federal au

WASHINGTON, dank has arrived Freeborn and Isl tonk Saturday a one with a valu The Island Be tance and discov from the Glouce that when the o being disgusted

Surrende

belonged to a V giance, which Cadministered to state that the wounded at Wil killed, Colonel Palmer of Vir er and Garland

The first Virgin or 90 killed The Galer NEW YORK, A lena up the Jan sternation in Pe silenced the

approaching Pe

Gen. Halleck Спісло, Ма burg, via Cairo attack would for several days position. Gen iously, carefull that he intend tion is being f evident inter at Corinth. from 120,000 to The provost

the arrest of all A report has Ark., that Gen. army has comn of Arkansas, a ing to the same The followin DESARC, Ark. ported to have

ty. They took neighborhood. ble force at Jaci destination is be from 8000 to dred bales of co Capture of Su Camberland FORTRESS M E. M. Stanton last evening by

General McCle (Signed) New York, ter of the 12th ets are within the Monitor Point toward was following and Jamestow Forced March

New York, N

says Gen. Frem to the relief of immediately reved, and rode ou enemy decampeding. In the lawas 30 killed as slightly. The full of expects Mutiny and De CHICAGO, Ill the Times by ti Pittsburg, from Kentucky desert and co army, but the mutiny ensued lines was sent time it return

> They give a cregard's army, to return to From New M KANSAS CITT Gen. Canby wa whence it was silla in a short treat down the

the ranks of th

guns. When junction with into small parabandoning the abandoning the

her original con-followed Commo-

several companies ir arrival in Virdifferent localities, I form a portion of nd. Maj. Doughty A recent skirmish f the regiment is

ies on a reconnois-We moved under ned without inter-ing Culpepper Vild took the advance. azardous position. at the rebels would this than the rebel and off the whole twithstanding our ull speed, and we rrenton Junction. ions. The follows

tions in the Maine r, appointed Cap-

, Colonel, of 11th t. Col. of the 11th

Lieut, and 1st Serd, is appointed 2d . 1st Lieut. Co. A K. Rich promoted Lieut. 2d Lieut.

d J. H. Hasty is ing burglary was as 21st ult. The e house of Mr. Isd. containing five

trunk was found oth Houses, estab

evoted to the inter-ssioner is required

on Sunday 11th or, killing himself ttempt of the kind.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Success of Gen. Mitchell's Movements-Rebeil Cavalry Cut off.

Headquarters Third Division, Huntsville, Ala., Camp Taylor, May 15, 1862. The Mortar Fleet off Mobile --- Affairs at New Orleans --- Beauregard in a Tight Place.

The Record of the War.

The Mortar Fleet off Mobile—Affairs at New Orleans—Beauregard in a Tight Place.

New York, May 13. The following items are taken from the Pittsburg Express of the 9th:

Mobile, May 8. The advance of Commodore Porter's flect, consisting of seven vessels, are off Fort Morgan. Ten more are off Horn Island, moving eastward. They are firing occasionally, feeling for masked batteries. The force at the fort are confident in their ability to hold the enemy in their actillery, baggage and stores before the arrival of Gen. Negley. I was at the passage of the 4th inst., has dispatches from Jackson, Miss., of the second inst. The Delta of Thursday last says business in New Orleans was generally suspended. Most of the banks are closed, and the city every where presents a sad appearance. The telegraph offices are closed and railroad travel stopped.

The Avalanche of the 7th has advices from New Orleans up to Saturday, 11 A. M. Gen. Butter had taken the St. Charles Hotel for his headquarters. The Federal pickets had been extended as far as the crossing of the Jefferson and Jackson Railroads.

Four gunboats and one transport started for Baton Rouge on Saturday morning. Seven Federal regiments had been landed at New Orleans. All the newspapers were still published, though a Federal censor was placed over every office to examine all matters and exclude whatever may prove inimical to the Federal cause. A procla-

amine all matters and exclude whatever may prove inimical to the Federal cause. A procla-mation of Gen. Butler was handed into all the New York, May 16. The Herald's Washington dispatch says Hon. Jacob Blair of Western Virginia received yesterday morning the follow-

mation of Gen. Butler was handed into all the offices, and refused publication. When the guard came to the True Della office and were refused, they took possession, sent for Northern printers, set up and worked it off in the edition.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy of the 4th instadmits that Beauregard is well nigh flanked on both sides, and says it is idle to conceal that it has fears for the result.

Apprehensions for the Fate of Richmond—Confederate Loss at Shilob.

Cincinnati, May 13. The Memphis Avalanche of the 6th, says the telegraph news from Richmond is painfully significant. Gen. McClellan seems to have been preparing the same fate for Richmond that Butler and Porter got up for New Orleans.

The Avalanche says the Congressional stampede from Richmond had a very depressing effect, and believed it foreshadowed the early evacuation of Virginia.

The Memphis Accute says the Confederate loss.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH, May 16. A Frenchman,

Destitution in Beauregard's Army.

The Memphis Argus says the Confederate loss at Shiloh was 7000 killed and wounded. It confesses the rebel attempts with gunboats on the river a disgusting fizzle.

The correspondent of the Avalanche say that one-third of Polk's army were killed and woundel at Shiloh.

Affairs at Norfolk---Very Little Union Sentiment there.

Destitution in Beauregard's Army.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH, May 16. A Frenchman, a member of the 13th Louisiana rebel regiment, has arrived here. He reports that three companies are composed of Frenchman, who were obliged to enlist, being unable to obtain work, food or money. The whole army is without coffee. At one time, for more than three days it was without rations. He says Van Dorn and Price left Corinth eight days ago. It is not known where they have gone.

Affairs at Norfolke—Very Little Union Sentiment there.

Norfolk, May 12. The city is very quiet. Most of the stores are closed, but it is expected they will open in a day or two, except where the occupants have left with the rebel army. There is some excitement, but it is supposed that within a few days, when communication is fully opened with Northern ports confidence will be completely restored.

The World's Washington dispatch says Government.

in a few days, when communication is fully opened with Northern ports confidence will be completely restored.

There is very little Union sentiment newly expressed. Our soldiers all over the city freely talked with citizens, which must produce a good effect.

All the fortifications are occupied by Union troops. All the public property is in possession of the Federal authorities.

Surrender of 500 Rebel Soldiers.

Washington, May 13. The steamship Wyandank has arrived from the Rappahannock. The Freeborn and Island Belle went up the Piankatonk Saturday and cut out two rebel schooners, one with a valuable cargo of whiskey and other stores.

The Island Belle went up the river some distance and discovered a body of 500 rebel deserters from the Gloucester Point batteries, who stated that when the order was given to evacuate, they being disgusted with the service, determined to march to the Federal lines and surrender. They belonged to a Virginia regiment. They offered to lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance, which Capt. Hains of the Island Belle administered to them all.

May 17th. A letter from Cumberland, Va., reports a narrow escape of General McClellan from capture, during an attack by the rebels upon our wagon train. He was making a reconnoissance with his staff, and came in sight of the rebel cavalry before he was aware of their proximity. By hard riding he escaped, and took command of what force was at hand, and dispersed the rebels.

Successful Expedition up the Pamunkey River.

Handquarters Army of the Potomac, White House, Va., May 17th.

HEADQUARTERS Army of the Potomac, White House, Va., May 17th. giance, which Capt. Hains of the Island Belle giance, which Capt. Hains of the Island Belle administered to them all.

The Rebel Loss at Williamsburg.

New York, May 13. The Richmond papers state that the rebel General Early was mortally wounded at Williamsburg, General Anderson was killed, Colonel Mott do., General Paine slightly wounded, Colonel Ward of Florida, killed, Maj. Palmer of Virginia, killed, Colonel Coose, Kemper and Garland were wounded. Various other wounded advanced considerably to-day. The roads are improving. (Signed)

names of minor officers being wounded are given.

The first Virginia regiment, 200 strong, lost 80 or 90 killed and wounded, The rebel loss is over 1000. Major General Commanding. White House, Va., 18. From the army cor-

over 1000.

The Galena's Trip up James River.

New York, May 13. The advance of the Galena up the James River created the utmost consternation in Petersburg. The fact that she had silenced the rebel batteries at Dayspoint, and was approaching Petersburg, caused a complete panic there.

Gen. Halleck Cantiously Advancing on Corinth—Strength of the Rebel Army.

Chicago, May 14. The latest news from Pittsburg, via Cairo, says it is not pretended that an attack would be made on the enemy's position for several days. Our siege guns are not yet in position. Gen. Halleck is still advancing cautiously, carefully fortifying as he advances. All his movements are predicated on the supposition that the enemy is in large force at Corinth, and

his movements are predicated on the supposition that the enemy is in large force at Corinth, and that he intends making a stand. Grand Junction is being fortified by Beauregard, with the evident intention of falling back there if beaten at Corinth. The number of the enemy's troops is estimated at Gen. Halleck's headquarters at from 120,000 to 170,000.

The following items are taken from the Appeal: The provost Marshal of Memphis has ordered the arrest of all persons refusing to take Confederate money in payment for goods.

A report has been received at the War Department— "WILLIAMSBURG, 17th."

The gunboats Galena, Monitor, Aroostook, Naugatuck and Port Royal, were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond, yesterday. A portion of them have returned to Jamestown Island, near this place in James river. Lieut. Morris, commanding the Port Royal, sent me overland this morning, for intelligence regarding the condition of the forts below the Island, and also to assist in burying the dead which he brought down with him. Seventeen were interred on the banks of the river, and there are a num-

of Arkansas, and says that Gen. Steele is marching to the same point from Pocahontas.

The following rebel official dispatch is published:

Desarc, Ark., May 10. The enemy are reported to have been at Augusta, in Jackson county. They took possession of all the cotton in the neighborhood. They are reported in considerable force at Jacksonport and at Batesville. Their destination is unknown. They are reported to be from 8000 to 10,000 strong. Seventeen hundred bales of cotton were burned here to-day.

Capture of Suffolk, Vn.---Gen. McClellan at Camberland---The advance on Richmond. Fortress Monraes, May 13, 1862. To Hon.

E. M. Stanton: We have Suffolk. It was taken FORTRESS MONROE, May 13, 1862. To Hon.

E. M. Stanton: We have Suffolk. It was taken last evening by Major Dodge. All quiet. Maj. General McClellan's troops are at Cumberland. (Signed) John E. Wool, Major General. New York, May 14. A Fortress Monroe letter of the 12th states that Gen. McClellan's pickets are within sixteen miles of Richmond; that the Monitor and Naugatuck had passed City Point toward Richmond, and that the Galena was following. The rebel steamers Yorktown and Jamestown were at Rockets, near Richmond.

Forced March by Gen. Fremont—the Rebels Reireating.

New York, May 14. A special dispatch from Franklin via Green Spring and Baltimore 13th, says Gen. Fremont arrived here early to-day at the head of his army, having by forced marches to the relief of Gens. Schenck and Milroy. He immediately reviewed the regiments here stationed, and rode out a little beyond the town. The enemy decamped last night, and are now retreating. In the late battle at McDowell, our loss was 30 killed and about 200 wounded, many but slightly. The troops are all in high spirits, and full of expectation.

Mutiny and Desertion in Beauregard's Army, Chicago, Ill., May 15. A special dispatch to dot the town obstructions within eigh tmiles of Richmond. At that point there is a battery mounted on a high bility, and the river is abuttery mounted on a high butter is temporarily closed to navigation by sunken vessels, among which are said to be the Yorktown and Jamestown, and by piles, tion by sunken vessels, among which are said to be the Yorktown and Jamestown, and by miles and the river is a battery mounted on a high bluff, and the river is a battery mounted on a high bluff, and the river is a battery mounted on a high bluff, and the river is a battery mounted on a high bluff, and the river is a battery mounted on a high bluff, and the river is a battery mounted on a high bluff, and the river is a battery mounted that the point there is a battery mounted to be the Yorktown and Jamestown, and Jamestown, and Jamestown, and Jamestow

slightly. The troops are all in high spirits, and full of expectation.

Mutiny and Desertion in Beauregard's Army, Chicago, Ill., May 15. A special dispatch to the Times by the steamer City Memphis, from Pittsburg, Monday, says two rebel regiments from Kentucky and Tennessee had attempted to desert and come over en masse to the Federal army, but the enemy held them in check, and a mutiny ensued. A strong force from our advance lines was sent over to interfere, and in a short time it returned with sixty prisoners, mostly from the ranks of the deserting regiments.

They give a doleful account of affairs in Beauregard's army, and confirm previous statements that the troops from the border States are anxious to return to their former allegiance.

From New Mexico—Utter Rout of the Texam Rebets.

Kansas City, May 10. The Santa Fe mail has arrived with Fort Craig dates of the 23d ult. Gen. Canby was at that place with his command, whence it was presumed he would move to Messilla in a short but vigorous cannonading a flag of truce was sent us here to discover the cause. No enemy whatever was found. The Federal troops were to take possession the following day.

Movements of our Troops before Corinth.

Before Corinth, I?. The latest advices from General Curtis are that his forces are between Searcy and Little Rock, Ark., and rapidly marching on the capital. Governor Rector called on a desired to come under the old flag.

There was a general advance along our lines to day, with much skirmishing, and several severe engagements. General Sherman's division lost 44 killed and considerable number wounded in attacking-Russell's house, which the rebelsoccupied for some time past worrying our pickets. We succeeded in driving the enemy from their position back to their works.

Our men are under arms, expecting an attack on Sunday merning.

Our forces under Major General Sherman still

whence it was presumed he would move to Messila in a short time. The Texans were on the retreat down the river. They had abandoned thirty-live of their wagons and buried some of their guns. When they crossed Russeo River near its junction with the Rio Grande, they separated into small parties and fled to the mountains, abandoning their sick and all those who could not travel with the requisite speed. It is thought that the enemy will not make another stand in the territory, but would endeavor to get home.

Our men are under arms, expecting an attack on Sunday morning.

There was skirmishing by the 8th Missouri only about three hundred yards from the enemy's breastworks.

In all cases the dead rebels left on the field were shot in the head, and the wounded shot in the neck and breast. The enemy left on the field were shot in the neck and breast. The enemy left on the field were shot in the neck and breast. The enemy left on the field were shot in the neck and breast. The enemy left on the field were shot in the neck and breast.

foreign Mews.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Jura from Liverpool May 1st and Londonderry 2d passed Farther Point May

England. The opening of the great exhibition Lagrana. The opening of the grant grant was a perfect success.

The Paris correspondent of the Independent Belge asserts that the project of intervention by France and England in America is confirmed in the most absolute manner. The South will be required to guarantee the emancipation of the slaves. The

absolute manner. The South will be required to guarantee the emancipation of the slaves. The same authority says a secret treaty between France and Spain provides for the early abolition of slavery in Cuba.

London papers are filled with accounts of the opening of the exhibition.

The Times says the ceremonial was emphatically the grandest, best managed, and most imposing public pageant, seen in this country for years. The building itself, for extent, convenience, elevation, beauty of form and charm of color, is described as far superior to that of Hyde Park.

There are the same apparrent labyrinths and spreading vistas of courts, each complete. The exhibition in itself is worth a day's study. Whatever there was in 1851 will be found ten fold in 1862. Besides what was in the old exhibition, there is the finest collection of English and foreign pictures ever got together in this metropolis.

France. Paris May, 3. The Moniteur of this morning publishes a letter from Mexico commenting on the intolerable government of the Mexiting of the probability that the French troops

1862. Besides what was in the old exhibition, there is the finest collection of English and foreign pictures ever got together in this metropolis.

France. Paris May, 3. The Moniteur of this morning publishes a letter from Mexico commenting on the intolerable government of the Mexicans, and the probability that the French troops will not delay marching on the city of Mexico.

The Journal D'Espirit Public of to-day says there is a question of sending Marshal Niel to Rome with military and diplomatic powers. It is said that he will be charged to conciliate, if possible, the protection which France owes to the Holy See with the rights of the Italian nation.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, the same a price, at a shrinkage from live weight, agreed on by the parties, varying from 28 to 34 \$\psi\$ cent.

Remarks—Market opened with prices about the same as last week.

BOSTON MARKET....May 17.

FLOUR—We quote common brands Western at \$4 50; fancy brands \$4 57; extras \$4 87\$ @ \$5 12\$; and superior at \$5 62\$; with no sales to notice.

Const—Western mixed, 60 @ 62c, per bushel.

OATS—Western mixed, 60 @ 62c, per bushel.

HAY—Sales \$\psi\$ bushel.

HAY—Sales of Eastern at \$13 @ \$14.

NEW YORK MARKET.....May 19.

TWO DAYS LATR.

Halifax, Muy 14. The Royal Mail steamship Niagara, Captain Stone commanding, from Liverpool at 10.30 on the morning of the 3d, and Queenstown 4th, arrived here early this evening.

England. Vague rumors of a threatened intervention in America continues in circulation, and hem vention in America continues in circulation, and the dulness and decline in cotton is attributed to

tical instructions to attempt a moral intervention, exclusive of any idea of a foreble intervention, tical instructions to attempt a moral intervention, exclusive of any idea of a forcble intervention, in the hope of putting an end to the civil war, A meeting attended by about 6000 people, was held at Ashton-under-Lyne to consider the crisis in the cotton district. A motion calling on the government to recognize the Confederate States and adopt Mr. Cobden's proposed alternation in maritime law was proposed. An amendment was offered calling on the governments of America, England and France to crush the rebellion, but on a division the original motion was carried by a considerable majority.

Mr. McMaguire called attention to the distress and reported deaths from starvation in Ireland, and asked what the Government proposed to do.

Sir Robert Peel admitted that distress did exist, but said the accounts were greatly exaggerated. The Government deeply regretted the distress, but could not attempt to alleviate it by indiscriminate relief.

Graphic details are mublished of the opening certification.

tress, but could not attempt to alleviate it by indiscriminate relief.

Graphic details are published of the opening ceremonies of the great exhibition, which passed off with perfect success. The number present was 33,000, all being season tickets holders.

The Times pronounces the ceremonial emphatically the grandest, best managed and most imposing public pageant ever seen in England for years. Matters were of course in an unfinished state in the building, but certainly in a more forward state than at the opening in 1851. Comward state than at the opening in 1851. Compared with 1851 the mere spectacle was as much more gorgeous as the exhibition itself is better.

The attendance at the exhibition on the second day, admission one guinea, was 32,593.

says it was after much time and heitatation that the Emperor decided on the step, and people say it produced such an effect on the Empress that she could not or would not appear at the dinner given to the Queen of Holland, on the 28th, at young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, the same time the menus of Set Care.

proceed in a few days to Palermo.

At Genoa a most startling robbery had been committed. Six thieves, armed with pistols and roted the officials and made off with 80,000 francs.

FIRES IN MAINE. A most destructive fire oc-9th inst. The fire broke out in a shop in the village, and the flames spread rapidly until every house, barn, shop and building, except the meeting house, was destroyed. Twelve houses, as many barns and outbuildings, a grist mill, and a shop were reduced to ashes, and twenty families turned out of doors, many of them without saving even their personal effects. Two horses and several hogs were also burned. The most of the valuable property in the village was owned by Capt. Patch, now in the 5th Maine Regiment. There was not a dollar's insurance on any of the property destroyed.

On the same night, the double house, at East Corinth village, owned by John Davis, and occupied by him, was destroyed by an incendiary firetogether with the stable and sheds attached, and nearly all of the furniture and clothing of the families, two cows and other stock, and several receives. M. Parickles in £1500 on £2000.

On Monday morning, the grist-mill belonging to Mr. Pease, the clothing-mill to Mr Kendall, and the carriage and paint-shop of D. D. Flint, in Abbot, were destroyed by fire, also a shop for the manufacture of wooden bowls, with nearly all the buildings. The loss must have been \$5000 or

buildings. The loss must have been \$5000 or \$6000; no insurance.

A destructive fire occured in Bangor, Wednesday morning. It broke out in the stable of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications to the layer tavern, and the stable of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications to the layer tavern, and the stable of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications and the stable of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are strength of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communications are street, c A destructive fire occured in Bangor, Wednesday morning. It broke out in the stable of the old "Ewer tavern," on Ohio street, communicating to the house and thence to two houses on Charles street. The stable and carriage shed were consumed, and with them were have a large street.

THE GREAT TROY FIRE. The loss at the great fire on Satuaday, although it scarcely touched the business part of the city, is estimated at three millions of dollars, and the insurance at \$1,400,000. The number of persons injured and burned to death has not been ascertained, but the following have been found dead: Dr. Carey, physician; Ransom Haight, merchant; Mrs. Dunlop and child, aged twenty months; Mrs. Catharine Murry; Mr. O'Donnell, a blind man; a child named Dooley. There are some ten or more persons

SUICIDE IN GORHAM. Mr. John Phinney, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, arose about 4 o'clock on Thursday morning 5th inst., and went to the barn to feed his horse. After feeding him he deliberately hung himself. His wife went to the barn and cut him down, but life was extinct. Mr. P. was about thirty-five years old, and leases a wife and several children. No cause assigned.

NATHANIEL REYNOLDS, Late of Sudner.

In the County of Kennebes, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are demands against the estate of said deceased are the trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are demands against the estate of said deceased are the property of control of the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to said estate are re

signed.

RAVAGES OF DIPTHERIA. In the family of Mr. James Hampton, in Bingham, Somerset county, eight children, the entire family, have died within three months. In the family of Mr. Clement Bell, in Norridgewock, all of his children, six in the state of the state nuuber, their ages varying from three to eighteen years, died within four days. It is stated that this scourge is raging fearfully in Sommerset

Regiment states that on the passage to Ship Island, one of the enlisted soldiers was discovered to be a woman, from Aroostook County. Col. McClusky called her into the cabin and made her resume the dress of her sex.

NOTICE.

THIS certifies that I have given my minor son, JAMES K. TOWLE, his time until he shall be twenty one years of age, to transact business for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Attest: R. M. Towle.

Avon, May 17th, 1862.

3w23

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES. A bill has passed Congress by a vote of 85 to 50 prohibiting slavery in the territories and wherever the general government has exclusive juriediction.

REMOVAL.

E. D. NOROROSS, having removed to the store opposite Colburn & Faceure's, North of R. R. Bridge, continues to manufacture and repair WOOD AND COAL FURNACES.

Augusta, May 20, 1362.

3w23

20.			RICES CURR	mw T.	
_			TED WEEKLY.		
	55 50 to	8 00	Clear Salt Pork,	9 00 to 10	
Corn Meal,	80 to	88		6 to	10
Rye Meal,	1 00 to	0 00	Turkeys,	10 to	12
Wheat,	1 62 to	2 00	Chickens,	10 to	12
Rye,	50 to	85	Geese,	7 to	10
Corn.	68 to	70		10 to	15
Beans,	1 50 to	2 00	Herdsgrass.	2 25 to 2	35
Onts.	40 to	43	Red Tup,	75 to	80
Potatoes,	25 to	35	Hay,	8 00 to 10	100
Dried Apples,	6 to	8	Lime.	70 to	75
Cooking "	40 to	50	Fleece Wool,	35 to	40
Winter 44	67 to	100	Pulled Wool,	40 to	42
Butter	17 to	20	Sheep Skins.	75 to	100
Cheese,	8 to	10	Hides.	61 to	6
Eggs,	10 to	12	Calf Skins.	10 to	11
Lard,	12 to		Lamb Skins,	25 to	40
	6 00 to	7 00			-

The Markets.

The U. S. Pension Office has been removed from Portland to Augusta. All communications in official circles that the French and English Ministers at Washington have received idensity of the Communications and the communications are considered to C. F. POTTER, Esq., the U. S. Pension Agent, will meet with a prompt

THE KNIGHT'S HORSE,

FORMERLY kept at North Wayne, will stand for the comming season at my stable, situated one mile from Winthrop Village, on the East Monmouth road.

TRINS.—\$5 to insure a foal; \$4 for the season; \$3 for a single service.

N. P. KNIGHT.

Winthrop, May 20, 1862.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the World.

W. A. BATCHELOR'S SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the Orig-

The attendance at the exhibition on the second day, admission one guinea, was 32,595.

France. It is stated that further reinforcements of French troops and war material are to be sent to Mexico.

The recall of Gen. Goyon from Rome is confirmed. The Paris correspondent of the Times says it was after much time and heitatation that the Emperor decided on the step, and people say

given to the Queen of Holland, on the 28th, at the Tuilleries, nor did she appear at the ball which followed the dinner.

Italy. The King remained at Naples and continued to be enthusiastically received. He would to be enthusiastically received. He would been had been the days to Palermo.

roted the officials and made off with 80,000 francs.

Prussia. A commissioner has been appointed to proceed to England to collect information relative to iron-plated ships. If sufficient knowledge is not attainable there, the commission will go to France and America.

A Bombay telegram of the 12th says the cotton crop is shorter and quality worse than last year.

FIRES IN MAINE. A most destructive fire oc-

families, two cows and other stock, and several carriages. Mr. Davis's loss is \$1500 or \$2000; insured for \$800. Mr. Crommett's loss is from TIN SUFET IRON, AND JOR WORK OF ALL FINDS.

ing to the house and thence to two nouses on Charles street. The stable and carriage shed were consumed, and with them were burned eight horses, seven or eight wagons, harnesses, &c. The houses were nearly ruined.

On the sixth inst., the barn of Mr. John H. Perley, near Gray Corner, was destroyed by fire, and with it fourteen head of cattle, one horse and one colt.

The Great Troy Fire. The loss at the great fire on Satuaday, although it scarcely touched

VERMONT BLACK HAWK,

"WAMSUTTA," a dark hay, 15; hands high, weighs 950 lbs., good style, foaled May 26, 1856, vas got by Vermont Black Hawk, Dam, Jensky Lind" by "Naugatuck," Grand Dam Lady Moore. Naugatuck was got by Vermont Black Hawk; Dam, Lady Burton, bred by Ab'm Burton, Dutchess Co., N. Y. and out of Messenger Maro Mambrino Paymaster. He trotted the fall after he was 5 years old, on Union track, Long Island, in 240, without a break. He was afterwards sold to a company in Louisians. Lady Moore was got by Mambrino Paymaster, he by Mambrino, and he by imported Messenger. Her dave was Messenger Maid, by Mambrino. Lady Moore was put to breeding when 5 years old. Previous to that she trotted to a 500 lb. wagon in 256. She was the dam of "Eureka," who now stands in Dutchess Co., N. Y. at \$50. He was foaled in 1849, June 14, and can show faster trotting colist shan any horse now living. His owner sold in May 1869, in New york city of his get, a pair of Mares for \$1500, and two geldings for \$1500 each. One of his colts trotted in 223 when 5 years old. Wansetta was awarded the first premium in his class at the Vermout State Fair Sept. 1860 as the best colt "4 years and under 7," and had to trot against a 6 year old horse to get it.

The above horse will stand at my place in Beigrade, also at DR. LIGHTHILL IN AUGUSTA.

DR. LIGHTHILL

UNTIL JUNE 15th, For the treatment of partial Denfuess, Ca-tarrh, and Diseases of the Eye, Throat ROOM No. 23 STANLEY HOUSE.

Brown in the class at the Yermon State of Eric Price Price 100 and the State of Stat

TERMS.—\$5 to insure a foal; \$4 for the season; \$3 for a single service.

N. P. KNIGHT.
Winthrop, May 20, 1862.

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Perittion of JOSEPH R. NELSON, Administrator on the estate of Anson Stanley, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of about one thousand dollars;—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Winthrop, and described as follows, viz:—The homestead farm and buildings of the deceased. That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, of eight hundred and fifty dollars, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

J. R. NELSON.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....In Probate Court at Avousta, on the second Monday of May, 1862.

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebecs.

ATREST J. BUKTON, Register.

Copy of petition and order thereon.

ATREST J. BUKTON, Register.

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To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebecs.

City Physician.

Augusta, May 1, 1862.

That this Spring is the time to get a very nice lot of choice kinds of APPLE TREES at the ISLAND NURSERY, Kendalls' Mills

This Nursery has been cultivated the past seven years, and now contains sixty thousand apple trees, the most of which are training, the first partial state to the past seven years, and now contains sixty thousand apple trees, the most of which are training, the first partial state the past seven years, and now contains sixty thousand apple trees, the most of which are training, the first partial s

thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

F. R. SHERMAN.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the second Monday of May, 1862.

On the petition aforesaid, Oudday, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of June next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

ATREST: J. BERTON, Register.

ATREST: J. BERTON, Register.

23*

PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER.

ATTERS 1.2 BERTOR, Register.

A True copy of the petition and color thereon.

ATTERS 1.2 BERTOR, Register.

A True copy of the petition and color thereon.

ATTERS 1.2 BERTOR, Register.

TO the Judge of Prabate within and for the Transport of JORFER II. NEEDON, Admired to the Date of the Color of the Petition and the person elected of a following control of JORFER II. NEEDON, Admired to pay the just debts and demands against said estate interior to pay the just debts and demands against said estate interior to pay the just debts and demands against said estate interior in the Registry of Books, Book III., page 306. That part of end of person interestical as followers.

Belling the same premises conveyed by Loosard Beauty recorded in the Registry of Books, Book III., page 306. That part of end representation of the siders of said read estate, together with the reversion of the viders down the control Monday of May, 1063.

EENNEBBE COLINY... In Court of Problets at Accurta, on the cond Monday of May, 1061.

ENDERS COLINY... In Court of Problets at Accurta, on the cond Monday of May, 1062.

ENDERS COLINY... In Court of Problets at Accurta, on the cond Monday of May, 1061.

ATTERS 1.2 BERTOR, Register.

ATTERS 1.2 BERTOR, Register.

ATTERS 1.2 BERTOR, Register.

THE UTRANSPRIANCE III. A DESTRUCTION AND ACCURTAGE IN THE ACCURTAGE ACCURTAGE

LOYINA GORDON, Administrative on the Estate of Strepus Gordon, take of Readfield, in said County, doctaced, having resented her final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Ordonard, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the same should not be allowed.

If the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court and the County of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the cond Monday of May, 4. D., 1862.

Ordonard, having presented his first account of Administration of Onesaed, having presented his first account of Administration of Onesaed, having presented his first account of Administration of Onesaed, having presented his first account of Administration of Onesaed, having presented his first account of Administration of Onesaed, having presented his first account of Administration of the State of Watrousta, Charles and County, on the State of Onesaed, having presented his first account of Administration of Onesaed, having presented his first account of Administration of County, on the State of Street, in the County of Probate, held at Augusta, in said County, on the State of Street, in the County of Probate, held at Augusta, in said County, on the Street of County to the held at Augusta, in said County, on the Street, and the Street of County of Probate, held of County of Pro

STOCK BREEDING.

Having purchased this young Stallion, known as the "Peaso Cot," of Exeter, Maine, at a price of fifteen hundred dollars, he will stand at my stable, in Augusta, east side of the river, east mile from Kennebee Bridge, this season, for the improvement of Stock. This horse is seven years old, dark bay cohor, weight close to ten hundred pounds, 154 hands high.

McClellan was sired by the old Drew Horse, and his dam the oclebrated English mare Shark, giving the horse a large share of English blood. This Stallion has shown faster time, a full mile, than any other Stallion ever raised in Maine, of his age, having trotted in Bangor, October last, in 23.5, in public. Terms lower than any Stallion of his value in Maine.

WARRANT, \$25; BEASON, \$15; SINGLE SERVICE, \$12.

As to the qualifications of my Stallion for a Stock Horse, will

refer to the following gentlemen, who have kindly lent their names.

Col. G. W Stanley, Augusta,
Alien Lambard,
Alien Lambard,
Dr. Robert A. Cony,
Maj. W. H. Chisam,
Hiram Reed,
Chas. Miliken,
Horam Hettingill,
Horace Getchell,

The subscriber has also three other Stallions of different classes and superior breed, as follows:

HECTOR!

Little need be said of the qualities of this favorite horse, as he has been seen by thousands, and is known to be one of the best and fastest trotters in Maino. He has trotted his mile, as Waterwille, in public, in 2.39j. His stock can be seen at my farm.

TERMS: Warrant, \$10; Season, \$6; Single Service, \$6.

This Horse is six years old, weights 1000 pounds: 15½ handshigh; a square trotter, and can show 2.50—of fine style and color. He is of mixed blood of the old celebrated St. Lawrence, who has trotted his mile in 2.32, out of the old trotting mare "Blue Bonnet." Young St. Lawrence is pronounced to be, by good judges, one of the finest proportioned Stock Horses, for all-uses, in the State.

TERMS: Warrant, \$10; Season, \$6; Single Service \$5.

TERMS—86; \$4; \$3.

3.7 All marcs at the risk of their owners. Good pasturage provided at 33 cents per week; hay, one dollar.

GEORGE M. ROBINSON.

Augusta, May 12, 1862.

THOROUGH BRED STOCK.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining Stallions or Mares with a view to rearing for Stock purposes, are respectfully invited to call and examine my young stock, the produce of Stallions Telegraph, Gen. Knox, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., &c. Also several other stallions by Trotting Childers, Ethan Allen Geo. M. Patchen, the Eaton Horse, Morgan Tiger and others. I also have several Stallions to let for the coming season. South Down Rams and Chester Pigs may be found here for sale. Purchasers may rely upon the parity of breed of animals offered for sale.

Foster S. Palmer and Albert Goodspeed may be found upon the spot every day, and statements which they make in regard

NOTICE.

Will stand for the use of Marcs, at the PENOBSCOT EXCHANGE STABLE, in Bangor, the coming season. TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—\$20 to meure a foal; \$15 for the season; \$10 for a slughe service.

Particular pains will be taken with such marcs as may be left at my place, stunated in Levant, that they are well cared for, and charges reasonable.

HIRAM DREW, Proprietor.

DEVON BULLS.

Three pure blood one year old Devon Bull for

ALLEN LAMBARD.

May 13, 1862.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers his farm for sale situated in Vicuna on the road leading from Farmated in Vicuna on the road leading from Farmated in Vicuna on the road leading from Farmaton and the subscriber of sale from 40 to 45 tons of 170 acres of excellent land, well wooded and suitably divided into tillage, mowing and pasturage, cuts from 40 to 45 tons of hay, a large proportion of which is of the best quality. Also-an orchard of engrated fruit, two wells of never-failing water, one for the use of the house, the other for the baru. Said farm'is beautifully located in a good neighborhood, level, and easily worked, being free from gallies and ledge. The buildings consist of a convenient dwellinghouse, barn, wood and carriage house, and are situated a few rods from the Methodist chapel, and convenient for school priviledges. Fifty acres of said farm is subject to the right of a widow's dower.

For further particulars inquire of Henry D. Wittier, at Farmington Falls, or the subscriber on the premises,

Manchester, April 21, 1862.

UNITED STATES PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,

PAUL MERRILL, M. D.,

OFFICE-One door south of Anthony's Hat and Fur Store,
Water Street, Augusta, Mr.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

THE FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE CO., want a number of active Local and Travelling Agents. A liberal salary and expenses paid, or commission allowed. Address, with stamp, HARRIB BROTHERS, Boston, Mass. (Clip this out for reference.)

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE.
41 OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

This horse is a descendant of old Whalebone Morgan, is six years old, weights 1100 pounds, very dark cheanst color, 16 hands high, and for Step, Style, and Action, is unsurpassed. He is of more Morgan blood than any horse of his age in the State. Those wishing to rear large and stylish horses, of Morgan blood, are invited to call and examine this Stallion.

the spot every day, and statements which they make in regard to Stock and Pedigree may be relied upon.

THOS. 8. LANG.
North Vassalboro', Feb. 24, 1862. North Vassalboro', Feb. 24, 1862.

he Originates the Country of Rennebec.

To Pertroy of FERDERIC R. SHERMAN, Administrator the estate of Nathankel Revocks, interest the repetuled in School of Certain real estate, situate in Sidney, and described as follows, it would be considered and estate to pay the just had a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof estate of said decased in rot sufficient to pay the just had a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof estate of said administrator therefore prays that he may be authored dollars, including one thousand of the Delaware, are offered to all who while to avail the major and the control of the season.

Kennebec, decased in sets atte, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said decased in not sufficient to pay the just had and decased died selected and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Sidney, and described as follows, it was the personal estate of said event estate of the control of the season of the season.

Kendall's Mills, March 18, 1862.

The meluscriber pives notice to the farmers of Specifings, Talman Sweeting, Teventy Ounce, Yandervere, Yander

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale, situated in the town of Hudson, containing eighty-five acres of good land, under very good improvement. It is well wooded and well watered and well fenced, with an orchard of mostly grafted fruit, with a good house 24 by 30, well finished. Also an addition 16 by 30. If this falls under the notice of any one that wishes to purchase, he will do well to call and view the preutises.

STERETT PAITERSON:

Hudson, April 24, 1862.

2015.

Pensions for Officers and Soldiers by land or sea, disabled in the United States' service, and for the widows, heirs and farollies of the deceased—all arrears of pay due to Officers, Soldiers and Teamsters now in the service or discharged—all claims for wood, hay or any other goods or property sold to United States Officers and not paid for or rejected by them—Bounty Money and Bounty Lands, and all other claims of every description against the United States, promptly procured and collected by the undersigned,

There will be an examination of Teachers for the Summer-Schools in the town of Vassalbero', at Vassalboro', Academy, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Savenouv, May 17th, 24th and 31st. GREENLIEF LOW, Supervisor. Vassalboro', May 12th, 1862.

"LIST OF THE KILLED."

Mothers who sit in dumb terror and dread, Holding that terrible list, Fearing to look lest you see mid the dead The name of the boy you have kissed—

Kissed e'en as those who in anguish and pain,

Kiss precious faces of clay,
E'en as you would had you shudderingly lain
That dear one in grave robes away.

I pity you, sitting with faces so white, triving to parry the blow; I know how that name will torture your sight, Can fathom the depth of your wee.

By the pang that rent my desolate heart, By this crushing weight of despair. I know you too will shudder and start,

I know you'll hush the passionate cry,

Thinking of him as he lies,
With beautiful face upturned to the sky,
Death veiling the glorious eyes.

"Fighting he fell!" Does a feeling of pride

I know that I start at each step on the stair, With wistful glance turn toward the door, Thinking, perchance, that my darling is there Peace, heart; he will come nevermore.

But still there's a thought that softens my wee— Above there's a glorified list; And one day I'll hear with a rapturous glow The name of the boy I have kissed.

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.

"About two miles south of Williamsburg, stands a farm house of the better sort, occupied

by a man named Adams. Here were the head-quarters. Present: Gens. Summer, Heintzelman,

eyes, and staffs, with such Generals of divisio

Lighten your grief as you think ow brave was the boy that went from your side— How he would not falter nor shrink?

The mother's love triumphs. Men call women weak—Ah, well, perhaps it is so!
I know there are twars e'en now on my cheek
For the boy that is lying so low.

trade generally.

Agents are making large pay in selling these medicines.

eoply?

REUBEN A. RICH, Winterport.

R WASGATT, Hrmpden.

— ADAMS, Camden.

JOHN BLODGETT, Bucksport.

AUGUSTA, MAINE. President-John L. Curlen, Augusta.

President—John L. Cuyler, Augusta.

Bamuel Conv, Augusta,
George W. Stanley, Augusta,
George W. Stanley, Augusta,
Bamuel P. Shaw, Portland,
Darius Alden, Augusta,
Geo. F. Shepley, Portland,
Joseph H. Williams, Augusta,
A. M. Roberts, Bangor.
This Company was incorporated in 1853, and the amount of
capital required by the charter has been taken by some of the
most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the
wants of that class of our citizens who desire to insure in a safe
Home Company, and who prefer to pay at once a fair price
for insurance to a Stock Company, rather than ran the hazard
of repeated assessments in a Mutaul one.

The Company will insure against all the usual fire risks, not
exceeding the amount of \$5,000 in any one risk. It has been
eminently successful, and has a large surplus.

IT Applications for Insurance in this vicinity may be made to
the Secretary at his office, (directly over the Post Office.) Agents
in all the principal towns in the State.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, See'y.
Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861.

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861. BATH HOTEL,

BY C. M. PLUMMER 386 Washington Street, Bath, Maine. Bath. Feb. 13, 1862. Stable connected with the House.

LIOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A two story Dwelling House and Carriage Shop pleasantly situated in China Village, will be sold or rented, either together reparately, on easy terms if applied for soon. Or said premises would be exchanged for personal property, or a farm.

Address FRANCIS KENRIOK, Kendali's Mills, Me.

Kendali's Mills, March, 1862.

HEMP and Manilla Cordage of all sizes—Tarred and untarred lemp and Manilla—Lath and Spun Yarus, Marline, Flax and lemp Twine, Cotton and Linen Buck, Sail Twine, Oakum, Tar, losin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by JOHN MCARTHUR,

THE MAINE FARMER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

BY HOMAN & BADGER.

West End Kennebec Bridge, Augustn.

DERTILIZERS, &c.

SHIP CHANDLERY, &c.

Peruvian Guano, American Guano, Poudrette, Coe's Super Phosphate, Bose Manure, Bone Meal, together with a general assortment of Field Seeds, for sale either at wholesale or retail, by Oth MoARTHUR, Otf No. 1, Market Square.

First Door South of Episcopal Church, State Street, Augusta, M.

CHURNS.

POWDER, Shot, Fusc and Caps, including fine Sporting Pow der, constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail, by JOHN MCARTHUR, 34 No. 1 Market Square, Augusta.

TEWELRY & STATIONERY PACKAGES

DAINTS AND OILS.

WE are prepared to supply any required demand for these rticles; also Brushes, Colors, Varnishes, Japan, Spirits Tur-entine, &c., &c. As usual, DRUGS and MEDICINE. A good assortment of PAPER HANGINGS,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

OFFICE HOURS, At Augusta, for 2 to 3 P. M. At Hallowell, from 10 to 11 A. M.

DOWDER, SHOT, FUSE AND CAPS.

MOLASSES, ETC.

behind with the pure steel, and then invited them to retake it. The attempt was repeatedly made and repeatedly repulsed. The count of the rebel dead in that battery at the close of the fight was 63. They were principally Michigan men who did this work.

The equilbrium of the battle was restored. It was now 4 o'clock, and Jameson and Birney came up with their brigades, covered with mud and steaming with rain, but eager for a share

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

21*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Count of Probate, held at Augusta. on the fourth Monday of April, 1862.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last with and testament of Debonah K. Robbins, late of Sidney, in said County, decased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of said decased.

H. K. BAKEB, Judge.
Attest: J. Burton, Register.

21*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1862.
SALLY MARSTON, widow of Ruves Marstox, late of Monouth, in said County, deceased, having presented her applica
MINEBEL COUNTY....In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1862.
SALLY MARSTON, widow of Ruves Marstox, late of Monouth, in said County, deceased, having presented her applica
The County of Probate County of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1862.

AUGUSTA AUGUSTA

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of

ISAAC HOLMES, Jr., late of AUGUSTA, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All person

TOR SALE LOW.

John McARTHUR, No. Market Square, and GEO. CUSICK, No. 2, Williams Block.

John McARTHUR, No. Market Square, and GEO. CUSICK, No. 2, Williams Block.

John McARTHUR, No. Market Square, and GEO. CUSICK, No. 2, Williams Block.

Jan. 27, 1862.

20 HOGSHEADS early crop Cuba Molasses.
Ticroes and Bbis. P. R. and New Oriones Molasses,
30 Chests Tea.
Hogsheads and Bbis. of Sugar, &c.,
Hogsheads and Bbis. of Sugar, &c.,
No. 1 Market Square.

and strength a The time of if rightly appro Scraping the

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors. TERMS:—Two dollars per annum; if payment is made within three months of the date of subscription, a discount will be made of 25 cents; two dollars and fifty cents if payment is delayed of 25 cents; two dollars and fifty cents if payment is detayled beyond the year.
Subscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cents in addition to the above rates, to defray the postage to the lines.
TERMS OF ADVERTISHE.—For one against of 15 lines, \$1.50 for three insertions and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion; Special Notices eight cents per line for the first insertion and six cents per line for continuance; Notices inserted in reading matter twelve cents per line.

3.7 All letters on business connected with the Office, should be addressed to the Publishers, Homan & Baroun, Augusta, Me.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Poetry. A SPRING MELODY.

Two minutes, ten, thirty, sixty passed, and the anxious mother could endure the suspense no longer. She started to return to the market-place, and met her husband returning, pale and breathless after a fruitless search. A heavy rain now began to fall, to add to their troubles.

"Perhaps she has gone to Cousin Amelia's," said Pet, ashy white with terror.

"Certainly! What a fool I was not to think of it!" said Fred, cheerfully, his handsome face brightening as he spoke. "Come, we will find the carriage and drive over. How it rains!"

It rained harder before they reached the house, to meet another shock. The baby was not there. It was useless to talk of staying, the last hope was that Keczy might have started for home, and they drove rapidly out of town, hoping to overtake her. Anxiously they looked through the pouring rain for baby's white dress and Keczy's blue shawl, but in vain; and when Fred unlocked the house door to find it empty, poor Pet foll feiting at his feet. Levying her with a last of story and the golded. All useless: pain conquired all her

zy's blue shawl, but in vain; and when Fred unlocked the house door to find it empty, poor Pet fell fainting at his feet. Leaving her with a lady who lived in the next house, with a few hurriedly spoken words of explanation, Fred put up the carriage, saddled a fresh horse, and dashed on again towards Duncan.

Keezy's despair, when, after running like the rest from the horse, she missed the baby, cannot be described. She was not a very bright girl, and fright was too much for her intellect to bear. A thousand terrors flitted before her mind, not the least of which was the vengeance she was convinced Mr. Lawson would take upon her for the baby's loss. She well knew the idolizing love of both parents for the boy, and she had lost him. Not knowing a street of the laws, after one wild look around her, she turned and fled from the place, uncertain where to go, only anxious to escape from the parents for the boy, and she had lost him.

look around her, she turned and fled from the place, uncertain where to go, only anxious to escape from the parents whose treasure she had lost.

All the afternoon, until late in the evening, did the father pursue his inquiries for a girl with a blue shawl and red hair, carrying a baby. Some had seen her early in the day, but the rain had driven the people away from the town, and no trace of her was left. It was near midnight when, after leaving an advertisement for the Duncan Daily News, Fred went home. I draw a veil over the scene that followed. The hope that had susting the day is the carriage.

Came to breakfast with savage glances at the innocent cause of their trouble. All his merriment was gone; he was only a pale, fretful baby, and his moaning cry was only an aggravation of his former injurious conduct.

"Mrs. White we have got rid of that baby!" cried the old gentleman, gleefully; and from the newspaper, read aloud Mr. Lawson's advertisement.

"Order the carriage, and drive over immediately after breakfast. I don't want him in the house another night!"

Mrs. White shuddered at the idea and ordered the carriage.

"wherever did you get that that baby?"

"We must find the nurse, William," said Mrs.

White. "Look for a tall red-haired girl with a My pen cannot paint the parent's joy when their way to Towerdale.

"But the baby ?" "Lay it on the steps somewhere, and let the "In the rain!" cried the horror-stricken little

old lady. "How it pours!" Poor little fellow! he will be wet through."
"You'll have to take him home, then, and find

will like a baby!"

Mrs. White wondered, too, and somewhat unlady, who had no children of her own, was desireasily; but there seemed no help for it, so she got ous of adopting one of the little travelers, and into the carriage and drove to Mount Mayview.

A little moaning, fretting noise from Freddy who gave the following account of the negotiation: west, though we have to speak only of these two.

A little moaning, fretting noise from Freddy was but the beginning of trouble. Before half the drive was accomplished it was settled into a shricking cry, and when they reached home the lovely baby was crimson with his efforts in the lovely baby was crimson with his efforts in the lovely baby was crimson with his efforts in the screaming and sobbing way. Mrs. White coaxed "You are very poor?"

can, and from all points the village people flocked to the town. Mrs. Lawson had promised to spend the day with her cousin, Amelia; and at an early hour Master Freddy was bathed and "Now, baby, dear baby, be good!" A long yell.

peal, and by this time they were at home.

Mr. Moseley was on the step. Could he believe riage, in Mrs. White's arms. gasped the poor little woman. "Hush, baby."

that was made, and only screamed the louder.
"Perhaps he is hungry," said William.
"Perhaps he is hungry," said William. that was made, and only screamed the louder.

"Perhaps he is hungry," said William.

"Of course he is, poor little fellow! Have dinner immediately?" said the housekeeper, in a loud tone, in order to be heard above the darling sunshine away from myself, that they might get all the warm of it; but tell us what you are

Suddenly, with one of the freaks which beset infantile minds, Freddy stopped crying, as abrubtly as if he had been choked, and after a few sobbing sighs, dropped his head wearily upon his new friend's arm, and went to sleep. With a new friend's arm, and went to sleep. With a sigh of relief Mrs. White unfastened the little hat and cloak, and put him gently upon the vel-vet-covered sofa, and then went to take off her bewilderment. The struggle between a father's

stirred a new emotion in his heart as he stood watching the deep respirations and weary sighs of the little slumberer. A smile hovering for a ""Bedad, it was a hard struggle, sir,' said he. But I've been talking to Mary, an' she says, as

snamenacedness prevented him from kissing Master Freddy.

Mrs. White found him still looking down at the sleeping boy; and to her surprise, the only answer to her communication respecting the child was: "Well he must stay where he is till to-morpow, at least. It is too late to return to Durant at the third that can't tell which I'd rather part with least; row, at least. It is too late to return to Durant at the there is the comes wide a black of the stay of the comes wide a black of the stay of the comes wide a black of the stay of the stay

row, at least. It is too late to return to Duncan so take the first one that comes wid a blessing For two hours Freddy slept peacefully, and Turning back, he snatched her up in his arms, woke with his peculiar crowing laugh, just as the and gave her one long, hearty father's kiss, say-late dinner came upon the table. Mr. Moseley, to his own astonishment, took him in his arms, and "May God be good to him that's good to

said the smiling housekeeper.

Crash! The watch was hurled across the room; the matter settled. It must be confessed, to my and, coming in contact with the small mantle clock, struck that against a mirror, a piece of which knocked over an expensive glass vase, while Freddy laughed aloud at the noise all this destruction. truction occasioned. Mrs. White trembled; but Mr. Moseley said: "'What's the matter, now?' I asked.

"I am sure I don't know. Soft things, I guess. no differ—you see, sir, I ve been talking to Mary, He's got no teeth; I never fed a baby in my life." an' she says she can't part with Norah, because "Take care; he'll grab that knife."

his bosom, and began to scream.

"Give him something to eat," roared the old
"So he snatched up little Norah, as though gentleman. "Here's some mashed potatoes; was some recovered treasure, and darted away they're soft. The baby was hungry, and a mouthful of food with us all night; but lo! the moment we enter

ful of the white, soft food.

awakened by the crying of the child beside her. At first she was bewildered by the sound, but after a while she recollected the little stranger, and same to me; and little Paudeen was left with began to pat and soothe it. All in vain; the cry me.
was one of pain, and, after some minutes passed ""Ha, ha, said I to myself, as I looked into

baby?" cried Pet. "She's been killed by the runway horse!"

"Hush Pet! Nobody was killed; and see, they've caught the horse. Stay here, and I'll find Keezy in two minutes."

Two minutes, ten, thirty, sixty passed, and the anylous mother sould endure the suprementations. White's followed his thundering knock at Mrs. White's

Daily News, Fred went home. I draw a veil over the scene that followed. The hope that had sustained poor little Pet through the dreary aftermoon and evening fell to the ground as he entered the room alone.

In the mean time, where was the baby? Mrs. White's scarch after Keezy was as unsuccessful as Mrs. Lawson's, and she was still looking for her when William, Mr. Moseley's man, joined her to urge the necessity of returning home before the rain fell.

"But goodness me, marm!" cried the man, "wherever did you get that that baby?"

Mrs. White shuddered at the idea and ordered the carriage.

"There's a woman at the door who has been asleep in the barn on the open lot over the way, asking for a piece of bread, said William, opening the door of the dining-room. "She's got red hair, and a blue shawl, marm, and I thought—" Mrs. White was gone. There at the door stood the cause of all her misery, Keezy, poor Keezy, who had wandered to the old barn, and now, faint with hunger, stood begging a bit of bread. One rapturous cry, and she was at Mrs. White's feet, and in ten minutes later the whole party were on

nurse find it."

"Will you be quiet, you brat!" A long yell, with a gasping sob at the end of children? "Hush, baby! He's a pretty boy. Hush, little boy; be quiet. 'Itty baby! You imp, be still!"

"Hush, baby! He's a pretty boy. Hush, little boy; be quiet. 'Itty baby! You imp, be still!"

his ears? A baby, a screaming baby in his carmage, in Mrs. White's arms.

"Where did you get that brat?" he thundered.

"Oh, I'll tell you all about it in a minute,"
asped the poor little woman. "Hush, baby."

"A wat, sir! he chea, "a relief to have the hands chopped from the body, or the heart torn out of my breast? A relief, indeed! What do you mane?" But baby was determined to make all the noise

infant's tones.

Suddenly, with one of the freaks which beset drawing at?"

own bonnet.

Mr. Moseley would deeply resent the fact being known; but, after watching the little whiterobbed figure from a distance for some minutes, he approached it softly, and stood looking down

I love and the child's interest was evident and touching. At length he said:

"'Oh, wouldn't it be a great thing for the bay? But I must go and talk with Mary—that's the mother of 'em; an' it wouldn't be right to be upon the little stranger. The round white arms givin' away her children before her face, and she and shoulders, set off by their crimson background, to know nothing about it.' the flushed cheeks, long wet eyelashes, curling hair, and the attitude of unconscious grace which the child had taken formed a lovely picture, and "In about half an hour he return the child had taken formed a lovely picture, and "In about half an hour he return the child had taken formed a lovely picture, and the child had taken formed a lovely picture. the artist part of the old gentleman was gratified. His had been a lonely, unloved life, and something in the innocent loveliness of this noble had

moment on the baby's lips brought a strange moisture to the old man's eyes, and only a feeling of shamefacedness prevented him from kissing Master and the strange moisture to the old man's eyes, and only a feeling of will give us strength to hear it.'

"Very well, and which of them is it to be?"

gave him his watch, delighted to see how tender- you.' v he held it. "Let me take him now, sir; dinner is ready," walked away, leaving Norah with me.

had the other child in his arms. Mrs. White trembled; but Mr. Moseley said:
"My fault for giving him the watch." And sat
down to dine.
"What do you give the boy, Mrs. White?"
"Well, sir,' said he, 'I ask your pardon for
troubling you about so foolish a thing as a child
or two, but we're thinkin' that maybe it'd make

"Take care; he'll grab that knife."

This weapon removed, Freddy made a dash at a tumbler, succeeded in upsetting that down into his bosom, and began to scream.

In the creature has a look of the purityer far, an' av you plase, sir, will you swap?"

"Certainly, whenever you like,' said I.

quieted him.

"He must like it, see how he eats," said Mrs. white, as she gave the child spoonful after spoonand this time he had the youngest, a baby, in his ed the cabin in the morning, there was Pat makal of the white, soft food.

"Here's some soft bread with gravy on it: try

"What's wrong now?" I inquired.

"Ah, sir, an' it's meself that's almost asham." arms.

"'What's wrong now?' I inquired.

Baby made a hearty meal. All the soft food on the table was tried, and met with his approbation. Squash succeeded potatoes and bread dipped in gravy, and some strawberries mashed in cream and sugar completed the repast.

A crowing, romping evening with his two old friends, and about nine o'clock Master Freddy fell asleep, and was laid in his clothes on the house-keeper's bed. An hour later the whole household retired, and still the baby slept.

It was near midnight when Mrs. White was awakened by the crying of the child beside her.

"What's wrong now?' I inquired.
"Ah, sir, an' it's meself that's almost ashamed to tell ye. Ye see, I've been talking to Mary, an' she didn't like to part with Norah, because she has a look ay me, an' I can't part with Biddy, because she's the model of her mother; but there's little Paudeen, sir. There's a lump of a Christian for you, two years old, and not a day more; he'll never be any trouble to any one; for av he takes after his mother, he'll have a fine broad pair of shoulders to push his way through the world. Will you swap again, sir?'

separated by the alarm in the crowd, it was some time before Mr. Lawson discovered that Keezy was not behind them with Freddy.

"Where's Keezy?" he said, stopping suddenly, as the alarm subsided.

"Where's my baby? Oh Fred! Where's our baby?" cried Pet. "She's been killed by the was walking up and down, trying in vain to still was walking up and down.

treasure was once more safely in their home. Keezy was forgiven; and Mr. Moseley never made "Bless me, marm! there's fifty of 'em here,"
said William. "There it's raining! Do come but one remark about it; he said: "Mrs. White, the next time you go to a parade don't offer to hold a baby."—Gody's Lady's Book for Mag.

THE IRISHMAN AND HIS THREE CHILDREN. On board one of the lake steamers, bound for "You'll have to take him home, then, and find out where he belongs to-morrow. You'll never find the nurse now, and folks is all going away with the rain. Wonder how the old gentleman will like a haby."

"Would it be a relief to you to part with one

"It was too sudden; he turned sharply round.

"'A what, sir?' he cried, 'a relief to part from

"'You don't understand me. I replied, 'If,

"Away with you then,' said I, and bring me

"Well,' I inquired, 'what success?

There, sir,' and he handed over little Nora

"Then, taking his other child by the hand, he

of them?

"'Is it support them, sir? Why I don't supwas determined to carry the defended forts by right, left central assaults, the latter to be a feint,

> attacks were made, are narrow and tortuous, and were almost impassable for our artillery.
>
> By 9 A. M. Hooker was well under way taking a wide circuit to the left, through the woods, for an attack : first, against the enemy's small lu nettes, on his right wing; second, against the left side of Fort Page.
> Passing by the left track through the woods, the division reached a point within a mile of James river, crossed College creek and entered the thick forests in front of the enemy's smaller forts. General Grover's brigade (First, Eleventh

Fort Page, at least, being too formidably placed

for an attack in front. The roads, by which these

and Sixteenth Massachusetts, and Second New Hampshire) was on the left; General Sickles' Brigade, (First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifteenth Excelsior New York.) and the New Jersey Brigade, (Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth New Jersey,) occupied positions nearer the right of the column. Here also were Company H, U. S. First Artillery, Capt. Bramhall, and Company C, New York Volunteer Artillery, Capt. Smith. Pressing on heartily, all found positions at the edge of the woods, and artillery soon opened on the enemy's smaller forts.
Under cover of the thicket, the infantry were

pretty secure from the fire speedily opened from the forts, which mounted one or two 24-pounders to Gen. Summer to represent the instant necessity apiece. By noon our artillery, which took posi-tion boldly in the open field, at point-blank range, had prepared the way for a general assault. The smaller works, in fact, were very feebly defended. So soon as our infantry charged, cheering as they went, the rebels, few in number, retreating from work after work, fell back upon a railed fence be-Page. Here was the main portion of the enemy's rear guard, working heavy guns from the

ed itself up toward the centre, thus far having

sons quickly retreated at sight of us, and retired on the main force—the movement before practiced on our left, and one which plainly indicated that the rebel force was too small to hold the line. But it was also evident, from the determined stand made in and near Fort Page, that makes barrels and standing still for the coming avalanche.

It was now that Death passed fastest through our ranks. Officers fell thickly and men went to earth in heaps. Ten minutes more would have ruined us—for demi-gods could not have sustained stand made in and near Fort Page, that

The Avar for the Anion.

The Avar for the Anio see him, Hancock, 'carry the left.' Gen. Keyes was impressed with the absurdity of detaching so small a force on so dangerous a movement, and at once sent back for a support of cavalry and ar-tillery. This was about 1 o'clock in the after-noon. For some reason Gen. Summer declined

ordering the reinforcements forward.

However, a regiment was soon in the enemy'deserted works, (No. 3 from the York river.) The old flag was raised with wild cheers from its parapet; our eight cannon were quickly un-limbered in the field beyond. A smaller inter-mediate outwork was still held between this and Fort Magrunder. In front of it a line of rebel skirmishers deployed, but were quickly dispersed and forced to retire. In five minutes our guns were playing, some on the great fort, at 600 vards distance; the rest in the woods to the north, through which the rebels were retreating on their main body. General Hancock placed his infantry in beautiful battle order at various

portions of the field.

Hancock's artillery fired with precision and rapidity for an hour, the fort answering gun for gun. But the rebel infantry seemed to have their hands full managing Hooker, and so our own, it not yet being practicable to storm the fort, found little to do, and stood under fire of the artillery with small loss, awaiting their share in the bur ness. It was not long coming, and it came in the shape which more than one observer had feared from the outset. It was preceded at I o'clock by one of those dead, ominous half-hour pauses which so often make the decisive turn of an engagement. Both sides ceased their fire on the right, and a few echoes came to us on the left. The New York World's special correspondent furnishes a clear and spirited account of the fight at Williamsburg on the 5th inst., and the plan of the battle on that bloody day. We copy as follows the battle on that bloody day. We copy as follows the battle on the bloody day. We copy as follows the bloody work of a field and awful lapses from the bloody work of a field.

day, prognosticated an unknown danger impending close at hand.

Suddenly there burst from the woods on our right flank a battalion of rebel cavalry. There to the right and left of the horse, three regiments of infantry supporting it.

A territor and brigade as could find accommodation.

On Sunday morning certain reconnoissance of the enemy's position had been made. The line of defenses held by him was discovered to consist of nine forts; four stretching from James river to kees have learned how and when to fight.

General Hancock was equal to the crisis. Formthe Williamsburg turnpike, one totally commanding the approaches to Williamsburg, and four between the turnpike and the James river. Half a mile beyond the Adams house the main and central work of the rebels. Fort Page occupied a broad elevation, and was, as it eventuated, the key to the whole line. But a few hundred yards beyond the house, a dense forest lay, skirting the sides a of 'run,' and reaching clear in front' of the beyond the house, a dense forest lay, skirting the sides a of 'run,' and reaching clear in front of the they kept on—nearer—nearer—closing up, and battle-field from end to end. The field itself is cheering, and sure of their power to sweep us be-

an elevated plateau, three or four miles in length, and half a mile broad—a grand open space, partially sown with wheat and admirably adapted line, now broken and irregular, was panting tially sown with wheat and admirably adapted for the conventional panorama, 'such as one in pictures sees' of a field engagement. The center of the fight was of course directly in front of head quarters. North of this field, i.e. just behind the forts, the forest again extended its cover, opening only at the section through which Williamsburg is approached.

Early in the morning Gen. Summer, the ranking officer present, assumed command. Our forces in advance consisted of Gen. Smith's and forces in advance consisted of Gen. Smith's and forces in advance consisted of Gen. Smith's and the field of Williamsburg was ing officer present, assumed command. Our simultaneously, fled in confusion to the rear of forces in advance consisted of Gen. Smith's and its stronghold, and the field of Williamsburg was Gen. Hooker's divisions, with some reserves of regular cavalry and artillery. It was with great

difficult that even these troops, not amounting to more than 30,000 men, could place themselves The following graphic and more pictorial de-scription of this important trial of strength be-tween Southern desperation and Northern brave-SARAII CLARK.

Dealers and Upholsterers supplied on reasons able Terms.

AGENTS AGENTS AGENTS. "Immediately on my divisions, stragglingly encamped along the road of probate, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1862.

The delicate diplomacy. Finding my friend on deck, it thus opened the affair—

"You are very poor?"

"It is answer was very characteristic.

"Poor, sir,' said he, 'ay, if there's a poorer man than me troublin' the world, God pity both along a shell from the enemy's main work. Engineers having inspected the surroundings, reported to Gen. Summer that two flank approaches through the forest had been discovered, and it either and the country. Couch and Casey's tween Southern desperation and Northern brave-ry, we copy from the Tribune's letter:

"Between 7 and 8 o'clock Hooker gave through the down-pouring rain the order to drive in the down-pouring rain the order to drive in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that approaches the woods between the two armies, with occasionally a shell from the enemy's main work. Engineers having inspected the surroundings, reported to Gen. Summer that two flank approaches through the forest had been discovered, and it either the down-pouring rain the order to drive in the down-pouring rain the order thereon. At summitted as a Court of Probate the summer of testimonials which might be represented to dr with a want of food for which official negligene

cannot justly be imputed. But they went to work with characteristic Northern resoluteness, and sent the rebel pickets in flying. But rein-

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

forcements from Williamsburg began to come in immediately—the oldest and best troops in the rebel army—most of them of the Bull Run and Manassas experience. At 9, the enemy grew thicker and more aggressive. Hooker's second and third brigade went in, and were soon followed by Emory's cavaly and Benson's battery. The fight now became furious. The great pr ponderance of the rebels, with their carefully cul-tivated contempt of courage of Northern men impelled them upon our regiments with audacit and the characteristic rage of their civilization The steadiness and pluck of the Northerners wer what was expected of disciplined American troops. Our musketry fire was terrible. Rapid, in time and with deliberate aim at the breast, it moved the enemy in great swaths. The oldest Mexican war soldiers on the field noted its rapid and solid character, and said that they had never seen it equalled. It, however, began to exhaust the car tridge boxes. Soon the equilibrium of the figh enced eye, when he arrived on the field at 124, wore a doubtful look. He instantly sent to Kear

diversion to be made by an attack on his part on the enemy's centre. To Kearney, in his rear, full eight miles off, he sent staff officer after staff officer, to hury him to extraordinary efforts to come up.

For a whole hour at a time he was left alone or hind and beside the great central defenses of Fort the field. His impatience, like Napoleon's for the head of Grouchy's column at Waterloo, was so intense, that in five minutes after the return and arranging their infantry, cavalry and field artillery in the woods behind and along the open field to the right and left. Hooker's column foldsave the unequal fight. They did not come, the rain had utterly ruined the swamp road. danger grew fast, and began to culmin against Fort Page.

But the day was full of dreariness and forebod-But the day was full of dreariness and foreboding. I never knew a more wretched, drenching rain storm. It was almost impossible for Hooker's or any other division, to move its artillery an inch. Every moment the mud grew deeper. The whole region looked dark and squally. During the morning we in the centre had waited dolefully in the reserve, flooded with the deluge, waiting for the sound of Hooker's guns. At eleven their echoes were continuous, and Gen. Smith was ordered to push the central and left attack.

Gen Brooke's dmirsble Vermous Reisede (for a officers and cannoniers and drivers and horses in efficers and cannoniers and drivers and horses in efficiency and the effect and the eff Gen. Brooks' admirable Vermont Brigade, (five Vermont regiments) was accordingly placed in battle order, under cover of the forest, near the straight road to Williamsburg. From this point we could plainly see half the line of the forts and something of the affair on the left.

To General Hancels regiments and left attack.

guns was purely the result of the killing of their officers and cannoniers and drivers and horses in numbers sufficient to disorganize the sections, and more especially the exhaustion of the supply of ammunition by the supporting infantry regiments behind them.

Here now commenced the development of the

something of the affair on the left.

To General Hancock was intrusted the most dangerous, because the boldest manœuver of the day.

He passed with his brigade (Fifth Wisconsin, Sixth Maine, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, Forty-third New York), and with portions of Ayres' and Mott's batteries, to our right, down the worst road conceivable, for a mile parallel with the front, but completely hidden by the forest. All through this fight the woods which so impeded us were also our protection. Thence across a fity-acre heath edged with timber, north to the open battle field.

Two miles distant Hooker was fighting the rebels on the other side of Fort Page. From the latter point the rebel artillery was playing upon his lines. Between us and the fort were two lesser works, at intervals of half a mile. Their garriage musket barrels and standing still for the coming works, at intervals of half a mile. Their garriage musket barrels and standing still for the coming works at intervals of half a mile. Their garriage musket barrels and standing still for the coming works are supplying the proposed of the standard of the standard stan

the good people right and left. Mrs. White looked round. The tall, gawky nurse was nowhere in sight, and the crowd was pushing, trampling in all directions, threatening to crush her to death unless she moved forward too.

Separated by the alarm in the crowd, it was some time before Mr. Lawson discovered that some time before Mr. Lawson discovered that the good people right and left. Mrs. White looking a full attempt to quiet him, Mrs. White alarm in fer reacguard was under orders to make a despect of its position—possibly to cover the withdrawal of the maintenance of its position—possibly to cover the minutes more would have saved the Rebellion and caused the recognition of the reoticition of the reaction of the Public is caused the recognition of the recognition minutes more would have saved the Rebellion and caused the recognition of the revolted States; ten minutes more would have crushed military reputation, and driven a political party out of power—and its administration out of life. But now Brigadier Berry of the stout State of Maine—wading through the mud and rain at such speed that he actually overtook and passed three other brigades, came in sight. Heintzelman shouted with gratitude. He ran to the nearest band and ordered it to meet the coming regiments with 'Yankee Doodle,' and to give them marching time into the field with the 'Star-spangled Banner.' A wild 'hurrah!' went up from the army, and with a yell that was electric, three regiments went to the front, formed a line nearly half a mile long, and commenced a volley firing that no troops on earth could stand before—then at the double-quick dashed with the bayonet at the rebel array, and sent them flying from the field into their earthworks, pursued them to trothe largest of them, and drove them out behind with the pure steel, and then invited them to retake it. The attempt was repeatedly made and repeatedly repulsed. The count of the William as a perfect and speedy care for all timest and passed to this most excellent of all timinents as a perfect and speedy care for all the achas and passed that he achas and passed there of all timinents as a perfect and speedy care for all the achas and passed that he achas and passed that he achas and passed there of all timinents as a perfect and speedy care for all the achas and passed that he achas and passed there of all timinents as a perfect and speedy care for all the achas and passed the achas and passed the achas and passed there of all timinents as a perfect and speedy care for all the achas and passed there of all time and passed there of all time and passed there of all time the and passed there of the Rheumatic Liniment.

Sprains are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and smaling of the rits—is matically relieved by Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Cram cover the withdrawal of the munitions at Willelapsed, when Pat rushed into the cabin without form or ceremony, and snatched up the baby, and said:

"It's no use; I've been talking to Mary, an' we can't do it. Look at him, sir; he's the youngest and best of the batch. You see, sir, Norah has a look ov me, an' Biddy has a look of Mary; but little Paudeen has the mother's eye an' my nose, an' a bit of both of us all over. No, sir; we can bear hard fortune, starvation, and misery, but we can't bear to part with our sides his own, yet his force was scarcely 5000 all No, sir; we can bear nard fired bear to part with our sides his own, yet his force was scarcely 5000 all children, unless it be the will of Heaven to take them from us."'

The equilbrium of the battle was restored. It was now 4 o'clock, and Jameson and Birney came up with their brigades, covered with mud and steaming with rain, but eager for a share in the blessed work. They went to the front, and soon the tide of the fight turned backward. But Berry's timely arrival, for which he is entitled to both gratitude and honor, saved the day. At dark his troops were in unresisted possession of the battery they had captured; the rest of Heintzelman's force was well placed, and rest of Heintzelman's force was well placed, and in full front of the enemy's line, while the enemy themselves had withdrawn from the plain to the cover of their works. We were ready for the rewal of the fight on the morrow. They were

for cavalry and the shelling of our artillery—
If ar away from here toward Richmond.

The Parrice of MELVILLO. It all the shelling of our artillery—
If are away from here toward Richmond.

The Parrice of MELVILLO. It of Pitaton, in the County
of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, repectfully represents, that
it the personal estate of said deceased, is not sufficient to pay the
just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of one
to the state of the sta

that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Rejister.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Rejister.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Rejister.

DANIEL W HAMMOND, Trustee under last will and testament of Elijah Hammond, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account for allowance: Order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta. In said County, on the fourth Monday of May next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of MONMOUTH, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertak en that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons herefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to April 23, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the subscriber has been duly appointed the fertilizer that the Company is Guano, "is

fifty-acre heath edged with timber, north to the extreme left of the enemy's line of works. At Pennsylvania Cavalry, deployed them in the woods this point the enemy had dammed a creek which on each side of the road, and ordered them to fire empties into York river, and straight across the upon the stragglers and force them back into the narrow causeway frowned an earthwork which fight until the reinforcements should come to looked nearly as imposing as a castle, from its The order was obeyed. The men-who had The enemy's left work above named appeared to be deserted, and in fact it was so, but it was with great caution our skirmishers ventured across that dam and planted the Federal flag on the order was obeyed. The men—who had not not shown any symptoms of panic, nor were in any danger of a stampede—returned to their work. But without cartridges it seemed useless, and soon a straggling into the woods again commenced. Heintzelman, having no aid within miles of him, the parapet, fifty feet above water-mark. Then took his escort of 3d Pennsylvanians, commanded by Capt. J. C. White, and persuaded them to reto the left and followed a narrow, dangerous road, a gorge cut in the hillside by the pond, till it was heroic of any portion of the 8000 exhausted emerged in turn, though from the east, on the

cover of their works. We were ready for the renewal of the fight on the morrow. They were whipped. Our men lighted their fires and cooked their coffee, and tried to dry their clothes. Theirs were strapping their knapsacks on their shoulders for a flight. They had met the Yankees on an open field, and knew that at last they had met their masters. So, through the mists of the rainy night, the Confederate Army of the Potomac stole out of their intrenchments, and obeyed the order to retreat. Bull Rum was avenged. The Williamsburg Run began at 9 o'clock in the evening and now, 30 hours after, is in full panic and disorder, under the sabering of our cavalry and the shelling of our artillery—for away from here toward Richmond. of our cavalry and the shelling of our artillery-far away from here toward Richmond.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April, 1862.

SALLY MARSTON, widow of RUVES MARSTON, take of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

II. K. BAKER, Judge.

2,000 Bbls. Flour,
11,500 bushels Corn,
500 " Rye,
20 bbls. Lard,
400 tons White and Red Ash Coal, all sizes.
Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for Also, just received 150 tons Biscksmiths' Coal, for sale low for the Also Coal, for sale low

The subscriber offers for sale a lot of land in the town of Har-rison, containing 60 acres. Said land is situated about one mile south of the village of Harrison, on the east side of Long Pond, known as the Brick house place, or formerly known as the Cary lot. For further information, and terms, address 3m14. J. W. BROWN, West Merriden, Conn.

At the old stand of DORR & CRAIG,

West end of Kennebec bridge
6mis16

PATENT Cylinder Churns, the best in use. Thermomete Churns, Dash Churns, Cheese Presses and Hoops. JOHN MEANS, Agent. Augusta, June 10, 1861.

VOL.

EZEKI Our Home, our There is a ger Canada, and the are dying, and t ish as well as t the belief that

are assigned for than one cause borers-we say more than one s and the most de tacks the tree chief by girdling Bivittata.) Thi just at the edge out of sight, ar trunk, and is o some time doin not completely or groove, it (th We once set o had been perfor

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There are oth the wood and be heads, that seen limb of an app posed was kille ters ago, and fo lows in it. Fr their galleries, the cause of the the borer. It wrong in this, a kind that opera decaying, as the

The apple t

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their remedy.

Statistics We have not the agricultural in this State, as suppose one of t the facts in rega made annually In this man Maine ought to. this article than We presume h sive commerce Southern States is so readily obt the maple sugar have no doc how much of th tain Boys have statement public C. T. Alvord, o indication that land, if not all t

> tations of the They are plante would otherwis good lands. Ti ing no dressing indeed no other axe from them is a very leisur work is not pro Verily the sug

fruit to hang or New England "Saggahew," the branch, an He attributes

Blow, March winds, blow
Over the snow,—
The blue flowers out of their coverts creep,
But the pale May beauties are fast asleep;
Boon the south winds from Southern isles
Will come and kiss them into smiles,
And bring to the meadows an emerald dress
With a murnur low,
Will lift the coverlit of snow
In the far off forest's deep recess;
Will warm the crag of the lurthest steep,
Where the cataract plunges, dark and deep,
And laughs aloud at his silvery leap!

Blow, March winds, blow,
The Robins know
My the silvery coppice such glory hath won,—
That the crystal stream feels a warmer air
And the banks lift their shoulders naked and bare
To catch the rays of the friendlier sun:
See, oh see, on yonder tree,
Where you hear the trilling of silvery notes,
Their melody ruffles two little throats,
While in and out, running about,
The rivulet blays a merry rout.

The rivulet plays a merry rout, And seeks the sea with a summer shout Blow, March winds, blow,
For the sweet buds grow,—
Life burgeous in shrub, and tree, and vine,
A song of the tropice is in the pine,
I feel the pulse of the milder air
Beat up from the Summer-Queen's regal chair;
A purpler saffron kisses the morn,
And in fairer spleadors the twilight is born.
Now Winner, timing a hasty retreat,
Limps away on his frozen feet,
The season of Loves he dare not meet.
And he dies for the glory that fills her horn.

Blow, bleak winds, blow,
But now we go
Over the purple seas to May,
To the white, fair May, with rosy feet;
The Summer will come,
But my lips are dumb
For one whom the Summer will never meet,
Nor the birds, nor the flowers, nor the soft winds greet.
Deep in the earth her cold form lies
Whose soul went up through the wintry skies
To the endless Summer of Paradise,
And, jubilant, sings from a golden seat.

Jost Bento

Our Story-Teller.

WHERE'S MY BABY. He was a grand baby, this hero of mine. One of your splendidly-developed, stirring boys, with good powerful lungs, big bright eyes, tiny rings of tightly curling hair, and a frame that might have been a model for an infant Hercules. Not one of the fat, heavy sort, but stout, sturdy, and active. He was ten months old, and looked sixteen, and his name was Freddy Lawson.
Fred Lawson the elder, who was the prou

papa of this wonderful baby, was a tall, fin

man, with a loud voice, a clear ringing laugh,

and a heart tender as a woman's.

Mrs. Lawson was the weest little blue-eyed morsel of a woman that ever fell in love with six feet of manhood (in this case spelt Fred,) and Mrs. Lawson's proudest title at the time my story opens, was baby's mother.

There was never such a baby seen; that was admitted on all sides. The angelic patience with which big Fred trotted, walked, and dandled that boy, was a study for parental fondness; and as the youngest repaid him by crowing and laughing all day, and sleeping all night, Fred's devotion was not to be wondered at. As for Mrs. Lawson, who went at home by the name of Pet or Petty, words fail to express her maternal tenderness. Such embroidery as her little hands could produce to adorn baby's comfort can only be shown by a young mother over her first child.

There was still another devoted attendant in the boy's train. This was his nurse Keziah, or generally called Keezy. She was a red-haired, freekled country girl of fifteen, whose whole soul

satisfied to trust Master Freddy with Keezy.

My little hero lived in the country, in the little village of Towerdale some five miles from the town of Duncan; there were many pretty villages within a pleasant riding distance of this town. To the north lay Towerdale, to the south Mount Mayview, and other pretty places east and west, though we have to speak only of these

was bound up in love for her gentle mistress and

that baby. Tall, awkward, and ungainly, her

gentle touch was only for Freddy, her voice soft-

ened for him alone, and her care was so faithful

and affectionate that even the loving parents were

started. Cousin Amelia would expect them ear ly, and Freddy must not get sleepy and crush his new hat; so "White boots," was whipped up, and they drove rapidly in the direction of Dun-One of the principal men in the village Mount Mayview, on the south side of the town, was Oliver Moseley, a bachelor of about sixty, who lived in the largest house of the place with his housekeeper, Mrs. White. Ill-na sons did say that this lady was Miss White, until her hair, beginning to turn, suggested that she was far on the road to old-maidism, and that she

adopted the matron's title with her caps. Cer-

Mr. White, and that the lady was never heard

Now Mrs. White wanted to see the parade and

review, and Mr. Moseley had positively refused

to have the carriage sent to town for any such

tain it is, that nobody in the village had ever see

to mention her "dear departed."

whose embroidery dress and pretty hat particularly pleased her, was put on the back seat, with

and Pet occupied the front seat, and the party

sand charges about baby; Fred the elder

But "wilful woman will have her way," as Mr. Moseley soon discovered. On the morning of the eventful day Mrs. White found, to her utter astonishment, of course, that there was no sugar in the house; the little village store could not furnish the loaf which Mr. Moseley used, and after trying to drink his coffee unsweetened, the old gentleman surrendered at discretion and ordered the carriage to take Mrs. White to town to buy sugar.

The roads which led from Duncan to Tower dale and Mount Mayview met near the marketplace, and here were assembled so great a con-course of vehicles that Mr. Lawson and Mrs. White were compelled to abandon the idea of driving through town, and, hitching up their respec-

to find a good place from which to view the parade.

The crowd was very great; from miles around the country people had flocked to see the show. Young and old, families and couples; farmers'

generations; smiling young farmers driving their sweethearts in the high or low chaise; young

folks on horse back in couples, groups, or single

all were crowding round the market-place to ob-

Giving Pet his arm, and bidding Keezy kee

ward; his hearty voice, pleasant greeting, and allusion to the lady on his arm, winning for him,

oth Freddy's hands tugging at her flame-colored

locks, came Keezy; her eyes and mouth wide open with anticipation of the sights she had come

to behold. An open place was gained at last, and Pet stationed on the porch of a small store,

obtaining a seat for a con-sid-er-a-tion. Keezy

stood near trying to obtain a peep over the heads

"Can you take that baby on the other arm?"

Keezy turned at the request to see a very small.

Freddy, take his hands out of Keezy's hair,"

tidy, elderly lady just behind her, who was try-

ing in vain to look round Master Freddy's hat

said the nurse, trying to move the baby, and prov-

ing that a second effort would certainly dislocate

"Let me try," said Mrs. White, for it was the

housekeeper, who was Kitty's neighbor. "What

beautiful child !" she added, as Freddy, taking

his hands from Keezy's hair, turned his large dark

eyes upon the little old lady, and signified his ap-

probation by a crowing laugh.
"He's a booty," said Keezy. "Ain't him
pooty, pooty boy?" she said to the child. "Ain't

Another crowing laugh from Freddy completed his triumph over Mrs. White's heart. His rosy

cheeks, pretty dimples, and merry eyes were cap-

tivating enough to move a sterner nature; and his bright good humor was contagious. After a

little chat with Keezy, Mrs. White held out her

said; and Freddy held out both arms to accept

and Keezy was all eyes for the show. Mrs. White delighted with Freddy's appreciation of the music and gay uniforms, held him up, moving a little

away from Keezy as she saw a vacancy in the crowd, and a chance to get a little nearer to the front line of people. She was almost unconscious

of these movements till an alarm was made in the crowd. One of the carriage horses on the outside of the throng had pulled himself loose from his fastening, and was dashing through the people, dragging the vehicle after him, and scattering

nts till an alarm was made in the

'Come to me! come for a little moment!" she

dood boy? come to see sojers!"

arms to Freddy.

said a pleasant voice near Keezy; "his hat is

of the assembled multitude.

an easy transit; while close behind him, with

close to them, Mr. Lawson elbowed his way for

tain a good stand.

loaded with the representatives of thr

duction of this sweet. He says that the amou 8300 tons, (eigh thinks that 200, in the town of V smart doings. town it will am itant. Setting it will amount

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